THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim — *With Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons*

VICTORY EDITION

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"Cease Firing" Order Spans War Fronts

Crew Of Big Cruiser Is Seared When Hit By Tube

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

Guam, Aug. 15 (AP)—Two great explosions flashed out of her slim bow at 12 minutes past midnight. Flames streaked through her shock-darkened passageways, searing the bodies of her crew into shapeless masses. Within 15 minutes she plunged headfirst into the sea.

That was the end of the proud cruiser Indianapolis—torpedoed 450 miles off Leyte July 30 with 883 dead and missing, after she had finished a record speed run from San Francisco to Guam to deliver the first atom bomb to the B-29s. She apparently fell prey to a Japanese submarine.

Living Nightmare

For the 500 crewmen and the handful of officers hurled alive into the midnight sea, it was the beginning of a living nightmare. It ended, for some, more than 115 hours later—after some of the crazed seamen had killed each other, and others had dived suicidally into the cooling blue depths, heading for some "magic island" they saw in their feverish dreams.

No one beyond the oil-streaked circle of men and debris in the sea knew what had happened to the unescorted cruiser—until a Peleliu search plane led the way to the rescue of the 315 survivors five days later.

Survivors said nearly 700 men had gone down with the ship. Hundreds more plunged into the sea without life preservers or rafts, so that death quickly began to pick them off.

Ten officers and 305 enlisted men lived through the torture.

"Sinking Rapidly"

Capt. Charles Butler McVay, III, Washington, D. C., told much of the story of the tragedy, in a calm, undramatic voice. A raft saved him. And Lt. Cmdr. Lewis L. Haynes, senior doctor described the plight of the swimmers.

Clad in his pajama top, McVay ran to the chart house and told the navigator, Cmdr. John Hopkins Janney, Baltimore, Md.—now listed as missing: "For God's sake make certain contact reports get out. Say we have been torpedoed. Our position such and such. We are sinking rapidly and need immediate assistance."

The captain ordered all engines stopped. Radiomen tried in frantic desperation to click out their appeal for help. It was no use. There was no power.

Another officer tried vainly three times to instruct the engine room to reverse the ship—she was going down by the head.

"Abandon Ship"

McVay pulled on some clothing and returned hastily to the bridge. Lt. Cmdr. K. C. Moore (hometown unavailable), damage control officer, said, "I don't think we are going to last long; I think we ought to abandon ship," but Captain McVay said he responded: "No, take another look."

Then the ship's executive officer, Cmdr. Joseph Flynn, Vallejo, Calif., reported the cruiser was filling fast, and the skipper told him to pass the word: "Abandon ship." Flynn also is missing.

"I would set an outside limit of 15 minutes," McVay related. "That is a quite liberal figure for the time before she disappeared beneath the sea."

The cruiser tilted severely, first to about 25 degrees, then 60 degrees. The captain grabbed a lifeline and pulled himself up the deck. The ship rolled over to a full 90 degrees, and McVay was washed away in a lather of swirling foam.

Rode Potato Crate

"I looked up, and above my head were the two big port screws. I said, 'This is the end of me; it's bound to hit me.' I felt another wave, heard water swishing, and there was nothing there any more, and I was still there. Why I wasn't sucked under I don't know.

"Next thing I noticed was a crate of potatoes. I got astride, then came across part of a wooden desk. I saw two life rafts within 20 feet, with nobody aboard. I got one, then secured the other."

Quartermaster Third Class Vincent J. Allard, 33, of Omak, Wash., joined the skipper on his raft, and they soon lifted two more men from the water.

They encountered another raft and floater net which yielded five more survivors.

"After that we didn't hear any-

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INJURED CHILD 'SATISFACTORY' AT HOSPITAL

The condition of Walter Riley, Jr., three-year-old son of Pvt. and Mrs. Walter Riley, 135 South Franklin street, was reported "satisfactory" at the Warner hospital this morning.

The boy was taken to the hospital Tuesday evening for X-ray examinations of his back and skull after he fell to the pavement when his father tossed the boy into the air when whistles sounded the victory news, and failed to catch the child.

The boy was treated first at the office of Dr. C. H. Johnson and then taken to the hospital for examination and observation. Although final results of the X-ray examinations were not known this morning, there was nothing to indicate the child had suffered any fractures. He is being kept at the hospital for observation.

Father Charged

Borough Officer Paul B. Shealer took Private Riley into custody and confined him in the county jail on a disorderly conduct charge which he filed before Justice of the Peace Robert P. Snyder.

This morning Riley was arraigned before the justice and released under $300 bail for a hearing Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The justice delayed final disposition of the case pending later reports on the child's condition.

The soldier, who had arrived home last Sunday on his first furlough "in a long time," is scheduled to report at the replacement center at Camp Beale, Calif., on August 23.

The Riley child is the only reported "casualty" of the celebration of the victory news here.

TIMES STAFF KEPT 74 HRS. PEACE VIGIL

While all the world anxiously awaited for the good news that Japan had surrendered, thus ending the world's most devastating holocaust, The Gettysburg Times staff kept a weary, "dog-watch" vigil for 74 hours.

The long vigil started at 7:33 a. m. Friday morning, August 10, when news was received that Japan had submitted a surrender bid, with conditions, to the Allied Nations.

From that moment until 7 p. m. Tuesday The Times' staff kept vigil with its Associated Press teletypes in constant operation in order that the complete story of the surrender might be served Times' subscribers in a special edition.

Thousands of Words

Throughout Friday the staff of the newspaper that serves Adams county scanned every word, at the rate of approximately 35,000 words every five hours, of international importance, anxiously awaiting the "Flash" that would send the huge Times' press rolling out the special edition.

On Saturday, August 11, the Times' staff kept vigil into the early Sunday morning hours . . . keeping "open shop" so long as the White House remained open, or the Swiss political (state) department kept its lights burning, also awaiting the message from Tokyo.

Sunday morning the vigil was resumed early and it continued through midnight. It was resumed again Monday morning at 6 o'clock and again continued through the long, dragging hours into early Tuesday morning.

Constant Protection

Through the few hours, beginning last Friday morning, that the staff was not on "dog-watch" to catch a snatch of rest, The Times was being protected by the Washington bureau of the Associated Press.

Tuesday's special edition was served the readers of this newspaper as another public service feature and another instance to illustrate that The Gettysburg Times' objective and purpose is to give its readers all the news FIRST.

Post Office Will Be Closed Thursday

Postmaster Lawrence E. Oyler announced plans today for observance of the war-end holidays proclaimed Tuesday night by President Truman.

Rural carriers made their trips today and there was one city delivery here before the office closed at noon to remain closed through Thursday when there will not be any rural or city delivery and no window service.

3 Furniture Plants Close For Two Days

The Gettysburg Furniture company, the Reaser Furniture company and the Gettysburg Panel company are closed today and will remain closed on Thursday, reopening again on Friday morning, a company spokesman announced today.

"In recognition of Peace which has again come to the World and the two-day holiday as declared by the President of the United States our three furniture factories will be closed until Friday morning, August 17," the spokesman said.

Community Program This Evening

Gettysburg will mark the cessation of hostilities with Japan in much the same calm and dignified manner it did the closing of the war with Germany.

All churches in Gettysburg were open all day today. There will be special services in each church at 7 o'clock this evening. These services will close on or about 8 o'clock, in time to permit church-goers to attend the community program which will be held in the square at 8:15 o'clock.

The community program will be held from the balcony of the Hotel Gettysburg beginning at 8:15 o'clock.

A public address system will broadcast the exercise to all parts of the square.

Judge W. C. Sheely will be the master of ceremonies.

Rev. Fr. Mark E. Stock, rector of St. Francis Xavier's Catholic church and a chaplain in the first world war, and Chaplain (Major) Justus Liesmann, recently returned from overseas, will be the speakers.

There will be a musical program interspersing the speaking.

The entire community and the county is invited and urged to attend the community program.

In event of rain the services will be held in the Hotel Gettysburg Annex.

WAR CONTRACTS CANCELLED FOR COUNTY FIRMS

Some Adams county firms have had war contracts cancelled with the surrender of Japan. In others the end of the war does not seriously curtail their production of war goods.

Ray M. Hoffman, vice president of the Victor Products company, stated today that on August 12 a cancellation of a government contract for 150,000 pairs of rubber heels for October, November and December, was received. Mr. Hoffman also stated that recently a cutback of 50,000 pairs was received. Originally 180,000 pairs were included in the order, 90,000 of which were furnished and of which 40,000 now remain to be supplied.

The ending of the war will not affect the present war contracts for food products of the C. H. Musselman company, John Hauser, president, asserted today. No cutbacks or cancellations will be made as the government has guaranteed to abide by the contracts regardless of when the war ended.

Began New Contract

An official of the Blue Ridge Rubber company at Littlestown said that the end of the war will affect war contracts now being filled at the Littlestown and Taneytown plants where work only recently began on a new contract for the production of raincoats for the army.

While the end of the war will likely bring a quick end to government contracts at the two plants, the spokesman said, the conversion to capacity production of civilian goods will be handled "easily and quickly" and without serious interruption of operations at the plants.

No lay-offs among the 1,000 men and women employes of the two factories are anticipated, it was announced.

The company last week announced plans for full-capacity production of canvas and rubber footwear for civilian use at the Littlestown and Taneytown plants with a consequent large increase in the numbers of employes at both establishments.

Closes Stores But Burns Lights

Gettysburg business places were closed up tight this morning as the merchants enjoyed a war-end holiday.

Doors of the Plaza restaurant and The Sweetland, where Nicholas Meligakes is proprietor, were locked but inside the lights were burning brightly throughout the day. This explanatory notice was posted on the Plaza door:

"This is our first absenteeism. It marks the end of the duration. The burning lights signify the end of 'blackout' and welcome of the fighting forces home.

"We will be back Thursday at 7 a. m. to begin the postwar days with better service and more food." It was signed "Nick."

RECEIVES PROMOTION

Robert Heller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Heller, Aspers R. D., who is stationed at an air base in Italy, has been promoted to sergeant. Sgt. Heller has been overseas 14 months.

FLASH!

Cancel Gas, Canned Fruit Rationing

Washington, Aug. 15 (AP)—OPA today announced immediate termination of the rationing of gasoline, canned fruits and vegetables, fuel oil and oil stoves.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said that meats, fats and oils, butter, sugar, shoes and tires will stay on the ration list "until military cutbacks and increased production brings civilian supplies more nearly in balance with the civilian demand.

"Nobody is any happier than we in OPA," Bowles said, "that as far as gasoline is concerned, the day is finally here when we can drive our cars wherever we please, when we please and as much as we please."

Stewart E. Davis Ends Leave Here

S 1/C Stewart E. Davis has completed a 34-day leave spent with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lester Davis, 168 Carlisle street, after 13 months of sea duty.

He entered the service April 3, 1944, and holds the Atlantic and Pacific theatre ribbons and two battle stars. He has reported at Norfolk, Va., for a 30-day training period after which he is scheduled to do more duty in the Pacific. His brother, Lester, is also serving with the Navy.

SPECIAL SERVICES

The Rev. Roy K. Miller, Church of the Brethren pastor, announced today plans for simultaneous services of "prayer, meditation and consecration" at 7 o'clock this evening in the Gettysburg Church of the Brethren, Friends' Grove and Marsh Creek church. The services have been arranged in observance of the end of the war.

Weather

Fair and cooler tonight. Thursday fair with moderate temperatures.

Garvin Calls 2-Day Holiday

Henry Garvin, president of the Chamber of Commerce, today announced that Gettysburg will observe a two-day holiday in celebration of the Japanese surrender instead of the one-day observance as previously planned.

"In view of President Truman's announcement calling for a two-day observance of the Japanese surrender Gettysburg will fall in line and follow the same procedure. Merchants are asked to observe the two-day holiday."

NEWS OF WAR'S END SETS OFF CELEBRATION TUESDAY NIGHT

Gettysburg came safely through the first wild hours of its celebration of the victory news with police reporting no traffic accidents in spite of the horn-blowing autos that careened around center square until midnight and raced along town streets with their horns blowing.

Police did not interfere with the celebration until midnight when they warned noisy autoists that a lot of local residents had reached the point where they preferred quiet to uproar for that night.

Gettysburgians and residents of other county communities joined the nation in giving a wild, noisy reception to the news of the end of World War II.

The fire siren howled, factory whistles blared and auto horns vied with church bells, the fire bell, the court house bell and screaming sirens on the town fire trucks in telling the community that the end of the war had come.

The word came too late for the planned community celebration to be held this evening and church services will be conducted this evening at 7 o'clock in all of the local churches—and in many other communities throughout the county.

Exercises This Evening

Gettysburg's official community observance of the surrender comes this evening in center square at 8:15 o'clock.

As the tumult of noise broke forth at 7 o'clock this evening, homes and stores were emptied as the people streamed into the street—not because there was anything in particular going on there but just to join the smiling, shouting crowd that gravitated toward center square and watched cars speed around the square with horns blowing, motorists waving and cheering but scarcely audible above the hubbub of the sirens and factory whistles.

In half an hour much of the noise had subsided with the exception of auto horns and people stood about in groups talking over the good news and beginning more speculation about "when the boys will come home."

Two young girls appeared in the square with their bicycles decorated with red, white and blue bunting and as darkness came youngsters turned up with colored flares, the nearest thing to fireworks that could be found in Gettysburg.

Business places began closing soon after the news broke and merchants looked ahead to a holiday in line with plans announced by the Chamber of Commerce.

With the official announcement of the surrender all Gettysburg lisensees closed their places of business and will remain closed until Governor Martin issues an order permitting them to re-open.

The Gettysburg licensees, however, decided to close as soon as Japan surrendered at a meeting some time ago. They voluntarily took this action.

Sadness With Joy

The news of the end of the war affected servicemen and veterans in many ways. Some walked happily along the streets with their wives,

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Petain Given Death Sentence

Paris, Aug. 15 (AP) — The life of aged Marshal Petain was placed squarely in the hands of Gen. Charles DeGaulle today when the French high court of justice found the former Vichy chief of state guilty of collaboration with the enemy and sentenced him to death.

Presiding Judge Paul Mongibeaux expressed the court's wish that the death sentence not be carried out." This means that the decision regarding Petain's execution rests with DeGaulle, president of the French provisional government.

Persons in the courtroom close to DeGaulle, a former protege of Petain, said DeGaulle was almost certain to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Petain was once DeGaulle's regimental commander.

The sentence was pronounced shortly after 4 a. m. today after a deliberation of seven hours, ending a 20-day trial which ranks among the most sensational in French history.

MacArthur Thanks "A Merciful God" As Japs Collapse

By The Associated Press

Guam, Aug. 15 (AP)—The order to "cease fire" spanned the broad Pacific today but two of America's greatest military leaders sounded words of caution as they prepared to put it into effect.

It came too late to halt some previously-launched air operations.

Accepting command of the Allied Occupation forces of Japan, General MacArthur said at Manila:

"I thank a merciful God that this mighty struggle is about to end." His next sentence was "I shall at once take steps to stop hostilities and further bloodshed."

Admiral Halsey, commander of the Third Fleet, told his officers and men and the world in a broadcast address from his flagship only 110 miles off Japan:

"Watchful Waiting"

"Now that the fighting has ended, there must be no letdown. There must be watchful waiting."

Both Admirals Nimitz and Halsey radioed "cease fire" orders to all Allied forces under their command almost simultaneously with President Truman's Washington announcement of the Japanese capitulation—and barely stopped hundreds of Third Fleet carrier planes from bombing, strafing and rocketing the Tokyo area. The pilots turned, jettisoned their bombs into the sea as they flew back.

However, 35 minutes later, a Japanese bomber was shot down near Halsey's force and all ships' gunners were ordered to stand an air alert.

General Spaatz's U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces were engaged in their greatest—and still developing—attack on the enemy homeland. The assaults were halted after more than 800 B-29's and 180 fighters had smashed Japanese targets throughout yesterday afternoon and last night at a cost of four fighters. More B-29's were ready to take off. Some Superforts still were aloft on the way back to the Marianas when President Truman was announcing Japan had capitulated.

Too Late To Halt Bombing

General George C. Kenney's Far East Air Forces fighters probably were the last to hit Japan before the truce. It was too late to recall them after their predawn takeoffs when the truce flash was received at Okinawa by Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead.

However, the truce did halt one of the FEAF's biggest missions. Some bombers were in the air, others were taking off, and more were already warmed up when Whitehead cancelled their mission.

Two hours after the truce announcement the navy disclosed the saddening news of the loss of the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, off Leyte on July 30, with 100 per cent casualties.

Japanese torpedoes sank the unescorted Indianapolis in 15 minutes with 883 officers and men killed or missing. The remaining 316—every one officially listed as a casualty from wounds or exposure—were rescued five days later.

Make Neutralizing Raids

The record USASTAF B-29-fighter assault dropped approximately 6,000 tons of demolition and fire bombs on war industries at Isezaki and Kumagays, the Nippon oil refinery at Akita, the Marifu railroad yards, the big Osaka army arsenal and the Kikari naval arsenal near Tokuyama.

Nimitz' communique today reported 11th AAF Liberators and Privateers of Fleet Airwing Four made neutralizing raids Monday on Shimushu and Paramushiro bases in the Kuriles from which the Japanese might have attacked Russian forces on Japanese-held Karafuto, 500 miles west.

MacArthur reported today that bad weather hampered FEAF operations Monday, but said they sank 31 Japanese vessels in operations from Korea to the lesser Sundas. Over Korea, they encountered 20 Japanese interceptors but downed 16, plus two probables.

BUILDING JOBS TO COST OVER HALF MILLION BEING PLANNED

Public building projects already "expectable" as soon after the war as materials, labor or funds are available here involve expenditures which will mount to well over half a million dollars.

These projected "public" undertakings will furnish employment for hundreds of men and women:

1) Construction of a junior high school building here to serve a large part of this section of the county. It will be larger than the present high school building and is expected to cost $275,000. Hoping for federal funds after the war, the Gettysburg school board is ready to advance plans laid before the war. A York architect has orders to prepare detailed plans for the building.

Hospital Addition

2) Construction of a new $60,000 county jail. Plans already are complete and only WPB approval of material and labor requisitions are delaying work on the project. The county has the funds on hand.

3) Erection of the Musselman Memorial addition to the Warner hospital originally estimated to cost $60,000 or more. The hospital board has the money and has architect's plans ready. As soon as materials and labor are available the work will be started.

4) Construction of an addition to the sewage disposal plant here the cost of which was estimated before the war at $40,000. State health authorities insisted before the war that Gettysburg complete its sewage treatment plant and borough authorities expect the state pressure to be renewed after the war.

Private Building

Another post-war project to be undertaken in Gettysburg on a scale not yet determined is the flood-control work on the Tiber. Council this month authorized a preliminary survey of the stream in preparation for the laying of stream improvement plans. Councilmen have said a long-range Tiber improvement program will take "thousands of dollars."

The public projects are in addition to the great volume of private building to be undertaken by industries and home owners who are eager to get underway with long-delayed construction plans.

Proposed construction of an $85,000 transformer manufacturing plant on the former brickyard property along the Western Maryland railroad may be one of the larger industrial undertakings in the construction field here after the war.

Sgt. Ellis H. Kint Receives Discharge

S/Sgt. Ellis H. Kint, of Bendersville, returned Saturday from Czecho-Slovakia having made the trip by plane to Miami, Fla., and then by train to Adams county. He had been in service for three years and one week and received his discharge at Indiantown Gap Tuesday with a total of 144 service points to his credit.

Sergeant Kint, who entered the service on February 2, 1942, was attached to the 26th Infantry, First Division, First Army. He served in Algeria, French Morocco, Tunisia, Sicily, Normandy, Northern France, the Rhineland, Ardennes and Central Europe.

He is wearing the Purple Heart with one oak leaf cluster, the Bronze Star Medal with one oak leaf cluster; a Good Conduct Medal, a presidential unit citation; a French Army award; the Infantryman's Badge and the European-African-Middle Eastern Service Medal with eight battle stars.

Those who recently arrived at Indiantown for redeployment include Pfc. Hugh P. Miller, 533 North Washington street, McSherrystown; S/Sgt. Joseph A. Weishaar, Fairfield R. 2, and Sgt. Charles R. Williams, McKnightstown.

Charles W. Singley Promoted In India

Calcutta (By Mail) — Charles W. Singley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Singley, R. D. No. 2, Fairfield, Pa., has been promoted from private first class to corporal, it has been announced by his commanding officer.

Cpl. Singley is serving as a welder and the efficient manner in which he has done his duty has won him much praise from his commanding officer.

He has been in this theater since March 1945 and in the Army since April 1944.

Cpl. Singley's unit is serving with Base Section of the India-Burma theater which leads military port installations throughout the world in handling vital war materials and which is commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert R. Neyland.

Wants News Of Husband's Safety In Jap Camp

"The war won't be over for me until I learn of the safety of my husband and his return," said Mrs. Edwin H. Johnson, Harrisburg street, upon learning of the surrender of the Japanese. "I am terribly happy about the news and that bloodshed has been halted," she added.

Mrs. Johnson's husband, Col. Johnson, has been a prisoner of the Japanese for over three years and is believed to have been taken prisoner in the fall of Bataan, when General Wainwright was also captured.

The last letter Mrs. Johnson received from her husband was about 13 months ago at which time Col. Johnson was in a Jap prison camp on Formosa.

BIG JOB AHEAD TO WIN JAPS TO PEACEFUL WAYS

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

Allied arms have conquered Japan physically, but dispatches from Tokyo make it only too clear that we have before us an even greater task in winning their minds and hearts to ways of peace and cooperation with their neighbors.

The bloody-handed Jap militarists are taking it hard and with forboding bitterness. War Minister General Koreichika Anami has killed himself to "atone for his failure in accomplishing his duties as His Majesty's minister." This column yesterday called attention to the possibility that we might see Japanese personages committing harakiri, and here we have the first reported instance.

Premier Baron Suzuki declared in a broadcast: "This day has become the day that never, never will be forgotten by the Japanese people." Then a little later the Domei news agency announced that Suzuki and his cabinet had resigned. At the same time Kusuo Oya, chief of the overseas bureau of the Japan broadcasting corporation, declared in a broadcast to troops on the fighting fronts:

Medieval Ways

"We have bowed to the enemy's material and scientific power. x x x We have lost, but this is temporary."

There we have the ferment which will create another World War, unless the Allies find a way of removing it from the heart of Japan. It will be a titanic job, for apart from other considerations we are dealing with a people who in many respects are still living in medieval days. For many of them the Allied military occupation will provide their first real contact with the Western world.

Of course defeat—even where the conquered one has been wrong in his efforts—is a terrible dose to swallow. One can understand Japan's feelings, though she can thank her stars that she didn't get a worse beating. One of the toughest moments for the defeated people undoubtedly was to witness the unprecedented and, to them, almost unthinkable spectacle of their god-emperor being compelled to take the role he played last night in descending from the heights to do the earthly job of surrendering. Nothing even approaching that has happened before in the long centuries of Japan's history.

Dark Spot in China

So we have our work cut out for us to win the Japs over to peace and modern civilization. Still, we shall do it, and confidence in Allied ability to solve this problem is increased by the appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander. He takes to this task exceptional leadership, wide experience, great understanding and, while he is a man of exceptional firmness, he administers justice in the spirit which comes from his deeply religious convictions.

There is one dark spot at the moment in the Far Eastern picture. This day, which should be one of boundless joy for long-suffering China, is marred by further threat of trouble between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government and the northern Chinese Communists. General Chu Teh, commander of the powerful Chinese Communist forces, has refused to accept General Chiang's order that the Communists remain at their posts. The situation is tense—an uncomfortable reminder that the danger that the bitter quarrel between the Chinese Communists and the Chungking government might result in civil war.

HOSPITAL REPORT

Mrs. Hazel Hess, Littlestown, and Mrs. Luther Shaffer, Gettysburg R. 2, have been admitted as patients to the Warner hospital. Those discharged were Mrs. George Knox and infant daughter, Mary Frances, Taneytown R. 2; George Leppo, Westminster R. 1; Ray and Harvey Miller, Emmitsburg; Estella Hess, Taneytown; Ethel and Shirley Ann Sanders, Fourth street, and Genevieve Eckenrode, Baltimore.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Shaffer, Gettysburg R. 2, announce the birth of a son at the Warner hospital Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

SERVICES TONIGHT

Special services in observance of the end of the war will be held at the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian church this evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Harry Ecker is the pastor.

RECEIVES DIPLOMA

Miss Connie E. Heiges, Buford avenue, received her diploma Monday evening in graduation exercises of Thompson's Business college. The banquet and exercises were held at the Penn-Harris hotel, Harrisburg.

SENT TO JAIL

Carl Kidwell, West street, was sent to jail Tuesday evening by Justice of the Peace Robert P. Snyder in default of payment of a $5 fine and the costs on a disorderly conduct charge brought by Clarence Crouse, also of West street.

James Buchanan was the only bachelor President of the United States.

Social Happenings

Phone Gettysburg 640 or Biglerville 8

Miss Viola Jeffcoat has returned to her home after spending two weeks with friends in Baltimore.

* * *

Mrs. Harry B. Orr, Harrisburg, is spending some time in the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Heiges and family, Buford avenue.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Africa, Baltimore street, and Mrs. Charles H. Smith, West Broadway, returned Tuesday evening from Sandy Point, Va., where they had been guests for 10 days of Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Hartshorne, of Gettysburg, who are spending their vacation at their cottage there.

* * *

Members of the Mother's class of St. James Lutheran Sunday school met Tuesday evening at the church with Mrs. Raymond Fridinger, Mrs. George Burgner, Mrs. Glenn Sterner and Mrs. C. P. Wilson serving as hostesses.

* * *

Pfc. and Mrs. Dale Cluck arrived Saturday evening from California for a visit with Pfc. Cluck's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ketterman, Steinwehr avenue. Pfc. Cluck, who has been a patient in an army hospital on the west coast, was wounded in action in France nearly a year ago. He was an infantryman in the Third Army.

STARTS MOVE TO HALT MASS UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington, Aug. 15—(AP)—Reconversion Director John W. Snyder said today that sudden ending of most of the nation's war contracts will cause "an immediate and large dislocation of our economy" with sharp but temporary unemployment.

"But we are not going back to long periods of mass unemployment," Snyder declared in a 31-page statement laying down general policy for the vast changeover from war to peace production.

He emphasized six major highlights of the problem:

1. All military contracts are being terminated immediately, except those for experimental purposes and maintaining the armed forces. The army is acting immediately to cut its procurement of weapons entirely.

To Release 7 Million

2. At least 7 million men will be released from the armed services within the next year—5 million from the army.

3. Unemployment is expected to rise from the present figure of 1,100,000 to 5,000,000 or more within three months—perhaps to 8,000,000 before next spring. All controls over manpower are removed at once.

4. Many production and distribution controls will be lifted immediately. "Only those will remain in force which are essential for expediting production, breaking bottlenecks, preventing inventory hoarding and assuring economic stabilization."

5. Collective bargaining on wages will be restored wherever price ceilings will not be endangered. Price and rent ceilings and wage stabilization must be continued because of the dangers of inflation.

Asks Legislation

6. Snyder asked for a number of legislative acts, including increased unemployment compensation benefits; revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase minimum wages; tax program to stimulate production and maintain markets; appropriations for the planning and execution of public works; adequate appropriations for the U. S. Employment Service and retention of this service under federal control during the interimof transition.

The reconversion chief said "we hope to achieve plant reconversion in a relatively few months." But he said a full peacetime footing cannot be achieved that soon.

"At least 12 to 18 months may be required to reach the expanded peacetime economy which is needed for full employment," he said.

And the construction industry will require even longer, he added.

Four Objectives

He listed four major economic objectives and said "only a peacetime construction vastly expanded over anything this or any other nation has ever seen will make possible the attainment" of these aims. They are:

1. Jobs for all those willing and able to work.

2. Steadily rising standard of living.

3. Stabilization of our economy to avoid disastrous inflation or deflation.

4. Increased opportunities for farmers and business men.

Snyder said there should be "no mincing of words" over the severity of the shock which has been increased by the sudden ending of the war.

He said:

"I do not minimize the task ahead, but I am confident of the outcome. The American people have overcome the problems of war. It is unthinkable that we should not overcome the problems of the peace."

Explaining his declaration that we are not going back to long periods of mass employment, Snyder said:

"Labor is determined, business men are determined, farmers are determined, the man in the street and his government are determined, that we shall put our productive capacity to work producing goods and services for peace."

Weddings

Metyzer—Clewell

Bevery J. Clewell, King street, Littlestown, and Ira A. Metyzer, York, were married on Saturday afternoon at the St. Benjamin's (Krider's) Reformed church, near Westminster, Md. The double ring ceremony was performed by the pastor, the Rev. J. Keller Brantley. The couple was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Glen Frantz. The bride's parents were also present.

Richardson—Miller

Florence C. Miller, New Oxford R. D. 1, and Earl J. Richardson, Jr., U.S.N.R., were married on Saturday afternoon at 18 Carroll street, Westminster, Md. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Leighton King, St. Albans, N. Y.

Halt Induction Of Men 26 And Over

Harrisburg, Aug. 15 (AP)—Pennsylvania Selective Service halted today the induction and pre-induction examination of all registrants, 26 years and over, except volunteers.

Lt. Col. Clarence M. Hartman, acting state director, sent the instruction to all local boards in the state.

Colonel Hartman also requested all induction stations in the state to send home any registrant 26 years and over who may be delivered for induction or pre-induction examination.

Harrisburg, Aug. 15 (AP)—Harry Kniley, 38, Lkyens, died in a hospital today, four hours after he was found, semi-conscious, on Main street, Lykens. State police said broken glass lay near him and that apparently he was struck by an automobile which sped away during last night's Victory celebration.

SENT TO BAINBRIDGE

A/S Harold Small, 311 Baltimore street, who enlisted in the Navy recently, has been assigned to Bainbridge, Md.

"This Is The Great Day"

Washington, Aug. 15 (AP)—For Mr. Truman, announcement of the end of the war was the thrilling climax of a carefully-planned campaign to knock the Japanese out of the war this summer to avoid the necessity of invasion and a fight continuing, by military estimates, until late next year.

Partially surrounded by close associates and friends, among them former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the present Secretary James F. Byrnes and Adm. William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff, Mr. Truman received waiting reporters in his oval office a minute or so before 7 o'clock last night.

In Happy Mood

He was dressed in blue. He appeared very happy but entirely calm as he read his statement saying the Japanese had accepted surrender. He said it was prepared for release and that there also were two other statements, one on draft and demobilization and one decreeing holidays for government workers today and Thursday.

That was all. It was simple and without dramatics, except for the drama of the news itself. The whole thing lasted only about two minutes. Guards opened the doors and reporters dashed to their telephones.

Out in front of the White House a great, roaring clamor went up. Hundreds of people had gathered along Pennsylvania avenue. Traffic was jammed, and scores of automobile horns added to the uproar. Thus began a night of frenzied celebration.

Call For President

A little while after the news conference members of the throng set up a shout for the President. Surrounded by secret service men, he left the central residential section of the White House and walked out across the lawn with Mrs. Truman, waved and smiled to the hundreds pressed against the high fence and other hundreds beyond in Lafayette park.

Then he returned to the north entrance where a microphone had been quickly set up.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the great day," he began. "This is the day we have been looking for since December 7, 1941.

"This is the day when Fascism and police government cease in the world.

"This is the day for the democracies.

"This is the day when we can start on our real task of implementation of free government in the world.

"We are faced with the greatest task we ever have been faced with. The emergency is as great as it was on December 7, 1941.

"It is going to take the help of all of us to do it. I know we are going to do it."

World Opens New Era For Peace As All Fighting Stops

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Washington, Aug. 15 (AP)—The world entered a new era of peace today.

Along the enormous battlefronts of the Pacific and Asia the mightiest forces of destruction ever assembled rolled to a victorious halt around the prostrate, vanquished empire of Japan.

Throughout the Allied world, wracked by war or threat of war since Germany struck Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, it was a time for rejoicing and celebration. But already the problems of peace were beginning to pile up.

"We are faced with the greatest task we ever have been faced with," said President Truman. "The emergency is as great as it was on December 7, 1941."

Mr. Truman announced Japan's capitulation at 7 o'clock, eastern war time, last night. The act marked the beginning of a truce that will last a few days until General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, as Supreme Allied Commander, can accept formal Japanese surrender on the basis of the Potsdam declaration.

Face Hard Future

While promising the Japanese people free and decent lives, this declaration lays down a hard future for them. It is much like that imposed on Germany, except that the Japanese will have their own National government, including an emperor, under rigid allied control.

All means ever to make war again are to be stripped from them. At advance bases military government officers stood ready to move in with occupation forces and carry out these terms.

More than four hours after Mr. Truman announced the surrender, the war was still on in the Pacific. A communique from Guam early today reported that units of the U. S. Third fleet in the vicinity of Honshu were being approached by Japanese aircraft.

"Those that do so are being shot down," the war bulletin said, adding that five had been destroyed since noon Japanese time (11 p. m. EWT Tuesday night.)

"Useless To Resist"

Radio Tokyo, however, waited another hour, until 1 p. m., Japanese time, to tell its troops of the surrender.

"We have come to a point where it is useless to resist the enemy any longer," the broadcast said. "We have lost, but this is temporary," it added.

Domei News Agency reported that Emperor Hirohito, addressing his nation for the first time by radio, blamed surrender on two main facts:

1. That the trend of the world was against Japan.

2. On the atomic bomb—which went into action only nine days ago and was used against only two cities.

Hirohito told his subjects, according to Domei, not to make trouble, to avoid fighting among themselves and to unite their strength "to be devoted to the construction of the future." Allied plans call for the victorious powers to control that future for a long time to come.

Expect Suicides

Many Japanese who played leading roles in the war were expected by officials here to commit hari-kiri as a result of the defeat. Domei reported from Tokyo early today that the Japanese War Minister Korechika Anami, had killed himself to "atone for his failure." There was much speculation among Far Eastern experts that Hirohito would abdicate and might also commit suicide.

Mr. Truman announced the surrender at a two-minute news conference. He released at the same time the text of an acceptance note which the Japanese government had sent to Washington through neutral Switzerland yesterday afternoon.

"I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan," Mr. Truman said.

There were no conditions, although the foe had sought last Friday to win guarantees that the emperor would remain a sovereign ruler.

Complete Collapse

The nation that set out at Pearl Harbor to defeat America and conquer the Pacific and lands beyond had caved in completely.

At Guam Admiral Chester W. Nimitz followed through with an order to the Pacific Fleet and other forces under his command to cease their attacks on the Japanese.

Admiral William F. Halsey radioed the death-dealing pilots of his Third Fleet carrier planes to cease firing "but if you see any enemy planes in the air shoot them down in friendly fashion."

been building up an invasion army

At Manila MacArthur, who had that eventually would have struck the death blow had Japan not surrendered, declared "I shall at once take steps to stop hostilities and further bloodshed."

But no steps taken anywhere could make up for the losses of life and treasure already lost in mankind's most frightful conflict.

The United States alone could county nearly 1,000,000 dead and wounded and a money cost estimated at $300,000,000,000.

The nations of the world altogether suffered incalculable casualties; some persons put the total at more than 23,000,000 killed and wounded exclusive of air raid and starvation losses that never can be known.

SOIL SURVEY

Harrisburg, Aug. 15 (AP)—The State Soil Conservation Commission will enlist the aid of various governmental agencies in completion of a state-wide survey of the extent of soil erosion in Pennsylvania.

Upper Communities

There will be no meeting in farm machinery repair at Biglerville high school this evening.

Miss Willetta Blair, who is a student at Pennsylvania State college, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Blair, of Quaker Valley.

Miss Edith White and Miss Margaret White left today for their home at Holton, Kansas, after a visit with their nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Romig, Biglerville R. D.

Miss Jon Book has returned to her home at Newport after a visit with her cousin, Miss Barbara Kleinfelter ,of Biglerville.

The Volunteer class of St. Paul's Lutheran Sunday school held an outing at Sheffer's park Tuesday evening. The committee on arrangements included Mrs. Earl Garretson, Mrs. Gibson Kuntz, Mrs. Melvin Breighner and Mrs. Karl Orndorff.

Pvt. Eileen Bushman, of Wilmington, Delaware, has concluded a visit with Miss Marie Lawrence, Biglerville R. D.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith entertained at their home at Wenksville on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Smith and sons, Freddy and Donny, of Benton; Mr. and Mrs. Elias Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. William Cooley and their son, Paul, who returned recently from the European war area, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Vink, of Waynesboro. Mr. Vink is a brother of Mrs. Albert L. Miller, of Indiana, Pa., who is spending several months with her friends, the Smiths.

Robert Evans, of the Hershey Industrial school, Hershey, arrived today to spend a two weeks' vacation with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Eppleman, of Aspers.

ONE SOLDIER SAYS: "LET'S GO HOME, SOON"

(By The Associated Press)

Pennsylvanians celebrated the end of the war last night with jubilance and enthusiasm such as they had not felt for nearly four years.

The official declaration of President Truman of Japan's surrender was not an anti-climax for those who had already started premature celebrations before dawn Tuesday.

Happy crowds jammed streets, blew horns and whistles and milled around for hours. Automobile horns blared continuously.

In churches, shrines were bright with candles and a steady stream of people went in and out of doors.

Servicemen took the news calmly. One soldier at Indiantown Gap military reservation commented, "let's go home—and soon." Soldiers at Valley Forge general hospital, Phoenixville, were guests at a Red Cross-sponsored dance.

2-Day Holiday

A two-day holiday was proclaimed by Gov. Martin. Liquor stores and taprooms closed until further notice. Banks declared a two-day closing. Many plants stores and offices locked their doors.

Military installations declared a holiday for civilian and soldier personnel—except those necessary for operations.

Mayor Bernard Samuel, of Philadelphia, when the news flashed declared, "I am overjoyed for a victory which guarantees that more than 12,000,000 of our men and women now in uniform soon will return to their firesides and resume the peaceful pursuits from which they were torn when cruel dictators and war Lords conspired to enslave the world."

Acting to rescind all manpower controls in the state, Paul C. Lewis, regional director of the War Manpower commission, said:

Carry Out Pledge

"This represents the carrying out of a pledge freely given by the War Manpower Commission that, when controls were no longer necessary for the good of the war, these controls would no longer remain."

U. S. Senator Francis J. Myers, declaring the "hard-won" victory over Japan is a supreme tribute to the men and women in every branch of the armed services, asserted, we must not fail "to provide for the returning veteran and pledge ourselves to a program of working together in peace as in war."

G. Ruhland Rebmann, Jr., chairman of the State War Finance committee, urged Pennsylvanians to keep their war bonds to help "make secure that which our fighting forces gave their all to win—the permanent peace of the world."

Arendtsville

A community V-J Day service will be held in Zion Reformed church when V-J Day is officially proclaimed by President Truman. The service will begin at 8 o'clock in the evening, and will be in charge of the Rev. Nevin R. Frantz.

Miss Betty Vines, of Johnson City, Tenn., is visiting in the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Price.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Heacock and daughter, Susanne, of Hatboro, will arrive today for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Raffensperger.

Mrs. G. E. Boyer is spending some time with relatives in Hershey.

MAKE POST-WAR PLANS

Miss Lillian Throckmorton, general field representative for the Red Cross, is spending two days in the county interviewing committee chairmen of the county chapter and conferring on plans for post-war work by the Red Cross. The Red Cross offices in the Topper building are open.

1-DAY BANK HOLIDAY

Banks of Adams county are observing today as a full holiday but will be open for business as usual on Thursday, it was announced this morning by Theron W. Spangler, Littlestown, president of the Adams County Bankers' association.

Crew Of Big

(Continued from Page 1)

ope call for help," the captain said. "We thought we were the only survivors."

Many Planes Pass

During their five days on the raft, "we saw plenty of planes," he related. "We wondered how in God's name they could miss us. They didn't know—they didn't know to look for survivors."

The navy explained no effort had been made to locate the cruiser until she was 54 hours overdue, because warships often are diverted secretly by high authority, or by their own captains; or they may be under radio silence for several days if pursuing an enemy submarine or surface ship.

Another survivor drifted up, alone on his raft, on the third day. The skipper took charge of food rationing; there was no water, but no one drank salt water. Each day at sunset the skipper led the group in prayer.

The swimmers, isolated singly or in clusters, had no supplies whatever. Constant immersion caused salt water ulcers, the sun's glare blinded many of the men temporarily, and lifejackets began to lose their buoyancy, Lt. Cmdr. Haynes related. All they had was hope.

"I kept thinking, 'What will Liz do with three boys on her hands?'" he continued.

"Thinking of my wife made me want to live."

The first great blast when the ship was hit threw him into the air and he landed on his desk, he said quietly. The deck cracked open and smoke seeped through. In the passageway he saw "tremendous sheets of flames." Dully he moved toward the wardroom. Dazed by heat he fell to the deck. Then "I heard my hand sizzle. The pain woke me up.

Through Porthole

"In the wardroom," he continued, "one man was screaming in the dark, 'Open the portholes, open the portholes.' I found one blasted open by the explosion, and put my head through. A rope slapped my face.

"I jerked it several times. It seemed all right. Then I crawled through that porthole—you know how small they are—like you deliver a baby, first one hand, then another, and so on."

On the quarterdeck wounded men lay, "horribly burned and slashed." Chief Pharmacists' Mate John A. Schmuek, 25, helped him dress their wounds; they got life jackets on four of them.

Gathering a group of wounded in the water, Haynes told them to lock arms and legs, to keep together, and not attempt to swim.

By morning, Haynes counted the bodies of 50 who had died. None of the badly wounded survived.

Survivors were cheerful at first; they even tried to sleep in the water, each man laying his head on the chest of the man behind. The able-bodied took turns supporting the wounded, four hours at a stretch.

Begins Babbling

By the second day, "the boys began to talk peculiarly," the doctor said. "When night same we huddled together but I sensed something was not right. Suddenly the men became hysterical. They fought and clawed at each other. Marine Captain Park (not otherwise identified) died of exhaustion trying to quiet them.

"You see, life jackets after 48 hours begin losing buoyancy. They were fighting for jackets. I should say we lost 25 men that way."

By noon the third day, some of the men insisted the Indianapolis had been refloated; "all day long the boys went down, down, 'to the ship.' Many more died that way."

The fourth day Haynes' own mind seemed hazy, he said, but he could recall "boys drifting away—they would scream and holler—scream and holler—and pretty soon the screams would be mixed with gurgles. By night there weren't many left."

A rescue destroyer-escort pulled alongside the fifth day; survivors had to be lifted aboard. The doctor said they were "in their last day."

To cherish always

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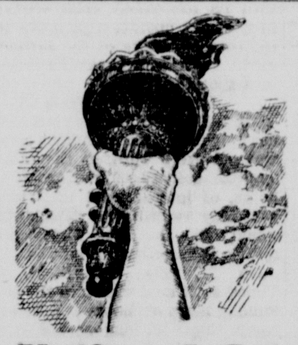
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ANNOUNCEMENT

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(Reprinted from The Gettysburg Times Victory Extra of August 14, 1945)

Judge W. C. Sheely Pleads For United Nations To Win Peace

At the request of The Gettysburg Times Judge W. C. Sheely, President Judge of the Adams-Fulton courts and chairman of the Adams County Council of Defense, today issued the following statement upon the surrender of Japan:

"We are humbly grateful to a merciful God that our country and her Allies have once more been victorious and that the world may again know the blessings of peace. We are grateful that our sons and daughters from this county may soon be able to return home to take up their lifetime work with us.

"Hour of Joy"

"This is our hour of joy, but let our joy be tempered by the remembrance that this victory has been made possible only by 'blood, sweat and tears.' Let us remember that in many parts of the world there are graves of American servicemen . . . many of them from this county . . . who made the supreme sacrifice that this victory might be possible. Let us remember that there are many homes in this county to which the departed serviceman will not return.

"The fighting and bloodshed is over, but the peace is not yet won. Our victory was made possible only by the united efforts of a united nation. Winning the peace will require similar united efforts of a united nation. We have willingly joined in promoting every project that had for its purpose the aiding of the war effort. Let us likewise willingly join in promoting every project that has for its purpose the winning of the peace.

Face Conversion

"Our country now faces the tremendous task of conversion from a war economy to a peace economy. We all yearn for a return to 'normal.'

"Let us remember that that return must be orderly and that it cannot be accomplished immediately upon the cessation of war. Many controls such as food rationing, etc., must continue for a period of time. Let us continue to accept these inconveniences and hardships knowing that they are essential to winning the peace.

"Above all let us remember our obligations to our fighting men and women. Let us propose to receive them back into our community and to provide them with the jobs they have so justly earned.

"Let us remain a UNITED NATION."



JUDGE SHEELY

New Oxford

New Oxford. — Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dunstan, R. 1, with East Berlin friends, made a trip to Hanover on Saturday. Mrs. Dunstan has received word of the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Charles Tucker, Boston, Mass.

Mr and Mrs. Fred G. Klunk and family recently entertained a party of relatives from Lititz.

The Rev. Dobbs F. Ehlman, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed church, served Sunday as guest clergyman in St. Stephen's Reformed church, York.

Lynne W. Grove has returned from a visit to Adrian, Mich. Mrs. Grove, with Mrs. James W. Barnitz, has been visiting in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Kratzert and children had as a house guest during the past week CPO L. P. Greenawalt, Columbia.

The President of the United States' personal flag consists of the Presidential seal in bronze, upon a blue background, with a white star in each corner.

WILL DRAFT MEN UNDER 26 YEARS AND DISCHARGE ABOUT 5 MILLION

Washington, Aug. 14 (AP)—President Truman tonight forecast that 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 men now in the army may be returned to civilian life within the next 12 to 18 months.

Furthermore, he said in announcing Japan's surrender, only the lowest age groups will now be drafted into the army. Preliminary estimates indicate only those under 26 will be called, Mr. Truman added.

His recommendation was that Selective Service reduce indications immediately from 80,000 a month to 50,000.

Occupation Force

"It is too early to propose a definite figure for the occupation forces which will be required in the Pacific 12 months from now or what reduction it may be possible to make in the strength of the army force allotted to occupation duties in Europe," the President said in a statement.

"It is apparent, however, that we can release as many men as can be brought home by the means available during the year.

Start Army Releases

Army releases will be speeded by air and sea transportation in an effort to attain that 5,000,000, to 5,500,000 figure, he said.

Mr. Truman said that in justice to millions of men who have given "long and faithful service under the difficult and hazardous conditions of the Pacific war and elsewhere overseas a constant flow of replacements to the occupational forces is thought to be imperative."

He added that inductions of 50,000 per month in the lowest age groups "will provide only sufficient men to support the forces required for occupational duty and to permit the relief of long-service men overseas to the maximum extent transportation makes possible."

The present problem, he said, centers on the readjustment of personnel now in uniform and induction of new men through Selective Service to "permit the earliest possible release from the army of those men who have long records of dangerous, arduous and faithful service."

The President did not mention the navy draft call currently about 20,000 men a month.

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said he had no word of the navy's plans, but that it would be "reasonable to expect a cut there, too."

BABY DROWNS

Farrell, Pa., Aug. 15 (AP) — Fifteen-month-old Patrick William O'Hare drowned in the bathtub today at his home when his mother left the room momentarily. She returned to find the child face down in the water. Efforts to revive him at Buhl hospital were futile.

County Sacrifices Since V-E Day

Pfc. Charles M. McKenrick, Buchanan Valley, killed April 4.

Cpl. Jack Liller, Detroit, formerly of Adams county, killed April 18.

Sgt. James C. Barnes, Fourth street, killed by train at Coatesville June 24.

T. Sgt. Kenneth W. Craumer, son of Walter J. Craumer, Fairfield, killed in England in plane crash June 8.

Pvt. Edward P. Neiderer killed June 9.

T-5 Donald K. Lightner, drowned July 2.

Pvt. Melvin L. Bly, Gettysburg R. D., killed February 20, 1944, but previously unreported.

S 1-c William L. Hertz, Baltimore street, missing March 1 and presumed dead June 22.

S 1-c William A. Beales, West Middle street, killed on Iwo Jima on June 1.

S 2-c Roger W. Bowser killed June 26.

Sgt. George R. Oberlander missing July 10.

Pfc. Robert S. Grissinger, 19, York Springs R. 1, killed in action in Germany April 7.

Sgt. Albert D. Crabbs, Jr., Littlestown, killed in action over Germany on April 10.

Sgt. Henry G. Klunk, 19, Mt. Rock, killed in action January 31 over Europe.

T. Sgt. Donald O. Price, 21, Baltimore street, presumed dead after being missing in action over Austria since July 26, 1944.

KILLED EXAMINING GUN

Philadelphia, Aug. 15 (AP)—John A. Ferges, 69, was accidentally killed last night while examining a rifle during an impromptu victory parade outside the state armory in nearby Media, Delaware county Detective Earl Allen said.

Poor Digestion? YES ☐ NO ☐
Headachy? ☐ ☐
Sour or Upset? ☐ ☐
Tired-Listless? ☐ ☐

Do you feel headachy and upset due to poorly digested food? To feel cheerful and happy again your food must be digested properly.

Each day, Nature must produce about two pints of a vital digestive juice to help digest your food. If Nature fails, your food may remain undigested—leaving you headachy and irritable.

Therefore, you must increase the flow of this digestive juice, Carter's Little Liver Pills increase this flow quickly—often in as little as 30 minutes. And, you're on the road to feeling better.

Don't depend on artificial aids to counteract indigestion—when Carter's Little Liver Pills aid digestion after Nature's own order. Take Carter's Little Liver Pills as directed. Get them at any drugstore. Only 25¢.

JAPAN'S OFFICIAL REPLY

Washington, August 15 (AP)—The White House made public the Japanese government's official reply accepting the terms of surrender.

The text of their message which was delivered by the Swiss charge d'affaires follows:

"Communication of the Japanese government of August 14, 1945, addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China:

"With reference to the Japanese government's note of August 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China sent by American Secretary of state Byrnes under the date of August 11, the Japanese government have the honor to communicate to the governments of the four powers as follows:

"1. His Majesty the Emperor has issued an imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

"2. His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize and insure the signature by his government and the imperial general headquarters of necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. His Majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval, and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms, and to issue such other orders as may be required by the supreme commander of the Allied forces for the execution of the above mentioned terms."



Our Thanks Go To
All the Boys in the Service

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Theodore H. Grissinger, U. S. Navy
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To Our DEPOSITORS PATRONS FRIENDS

A period of fast-moving, history-making events has just closed

A New Era, Which May Prove Even More Momentous, Is Beginning

It will bring to each one of us more important obligations than the mere selfish pursuit of individual interests. It will reveal to us more clearly OUR INTER-DEPENDENCE, and the VALUE OF COOPERATION, OF LOYALTY, OF A SPIRIT OF NATIONAL UNITY.

Passing Years and Changing Conditions Are No Novelty to This Old Bank, Founded in 1814.
We have weathered conditions during the

Mexican War **Spanish American War**
Civil War **World War I**
World War II

OUR PROGRESS IN THE PAST HAS BEEN DUE IN A VERY LARGE MEASURE TO THE FRIENDSHIP AND CONFIDENCE OF THOSE WE HAVE SERVED. WE NOW PLEDGE OUR UTMOST COOPERATION TO MAKE THE POST-WAR YEARS HAPPY AND PRODUCTIVE ONES FOR OUR COMMUNITY.

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1814 — 1945

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National Advertising Representative: Fred Ehrhall, Incorporated, 67 W. 44th Street, New York City.

Gettysburg, Pa., August 15, 1942

Just Folks

DINING TABLE

A table should not lonely be,
For breakfast, noon-time lunch or tea.
The perfect table, I submit,
Needs more than food to brighten it.
The mother should be in her chair.
Without her, cold the room and bare.
There should be conversation gay
And laughter heard from day to day,
And lest to dullness age may fall
The merriment of children small.

Not all the silver ever shaped,
Nor all the spotless linen draped,
Nor shining glass, nor gleaming plate
For loneliness can compensate.
There's naught of fish or fowl or meat
That I enjoy alone to eat.
A table where I like to be
Must places have for company,
For let the fare be plain or fine,
I'd not be lonely when I dine.

Today's Talk

LOCALITY AND CONDITIONS

Where we live, what we do, and how we do it, makes all the difference in the world as to our progress through life, our individual happiness, and the influence we exert upon others.

To be expert the athlete must have perfect co-ordination of all his mental and physical faculties. It is like this in every day life. If there is a perfect co-ordination of all that a person has to contend with, then he may be said to be working in a most successful manner.

Locality and the conditions under which one works and lives, have a greater effect upon one than is ordinarily realized. Often it may be best to change this locality, or the conditions under which one works, in order to gain the happiness and efficiency essential to one's best work We do our best, and exert the greatest influence when we are least conscious of the fact.

Our moods have much to do with the controlling and shaping of our thoughts. That is why it is so important that locality, and the conditions under which we live, should be of the best, and suited to our moods, our tastes and our temperaments.

Unconsciously we take upon ourselves the characteristics of the place where we live. Peculiarities of language and expression are adopted by us so that we are traveling advertisements of our locality, and the conditions under which we live and work. This fact adds to the interest that we have in peoples everywhere. If we all acted alike no striking personalities would bud and bloom among us!

Great writers have brought fame and increased knowledge to the localities where they have lived and worked, thus adding to universal knowledge. Concord was the world to Henry D. Thoreau; the mountain ranges and great forests, to John Muir; Brooklyn, the parks, the Fifth Avenue buses, and Camden, New Jersey, to Walt Whitman; the Shropshire cornfields to Mary Webb; and the back streets, the tenements, and the city haunts of the neglected, to O. Henry.

We shine our best, and our characters gain a spiritual glow, when we most reflect a oneness to our locality, and a happy completeness to the conditions under which we work and strive.

Tomorrow Mr. Adams will talk on the subject: "Solitude"

J. B. NIXON DIES

Butler, Pa., Aug. 15 (AP) — J. Brown Nixon, 67, hotel man, died yesterday in Butler County Memorial hospital. Nixon and his brother, Simon, went into the hotel business here in 1897. He also operated the Waldron hotel at Lyndora for 10 years. Funeral services will be held tomorrow.

The Almanac

Aug. 16—Sun rises 6:11; sets 7:56.
Moon sets 12:35 a. m.
Aug. 17—Sun rises 6:12; sets 7:55.
Moon sets in morning.
MOON PHASES
Aug. 15—First Quarter.
Aug. 23—Full Moon.
Aug. 29—Last Quarter.

Out Of The Past

From the Files of the Star and Sentinel and The Gettysburg Times

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Fund Comes to Aid of Mothers: More than forty children in ten different families have been aided by the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Adams county during the last year. The money is furnished by both the state and county.

The trustees of the Adams county Mothers' Air fund are: Mrs. William Arch McClean, chairman; Mrs. Donald McPherson, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. W. D. Himes, New Oxford, vice president; Mrs. Elmer Buckey, Littlestown; and Mrs. W. S. Adams, Gardners.

* * *

Form Orchestra: A new musical organization to be known as the Gettysburg Orchestra, has been formed. Members of the orchestra are Henry Scharf, Robert Deardorff, Maurice Stallsmith, George Hamm and J. C. Gouker.

* * *

Doctors Make New Rule: That all telephone consultations be considered the same as office consultations and that charges be made accordingly is the decision that has been reached by the Adams County Medical Society.

* * *

Elope to Hagerstown: Emory Thomas, son of Richard Thomas, of South Washington street, eloped to Hagerstown Tuesday with Mrs. Nunnie Stanton, of West street.

The couple was married and returned to Gettysburg on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Thomas is empoyed by the Gettysburg Hotel.

* * *

Flag at Half Mast: The flag at Meade's Headquarters was flying at half mast Sunday during the funeral of John H. Sheads, prominent Civil War veteran.

* * *

Playground Picnic: Miss Aagot Borge, Director of Play at the Playground, announces that those children who wish to attend the Playground Picnic, Thursday morning should notify her Wednesday evening before closing time. The picnic will be held at Spangler's Spring, and everyone is required to bring his own lunch.

* * *

Republican Club in Adams County: Twenty-eight members of the Republican party of Adams county convened in the former law offices of Judge Donald P. McPherson, Baltimore street, Wednesday night and selected a temporary organization of a club which is expected to be an important factor in the coming presidential campaign.

Samuel H. Reed was chosen as temporary president; J. Price Oyler was named vice president and C. A. Heiges secretary and treasurer.

Senator C. William Beales, John D. Keith, Esq., Dr. E. H. Markley, George Aughinbaugh and D. B. Wierman were named as a nominating committee to recommend permanent officers to be elected at the next meeting of the club.

* * *

Call by Number After Monday: The new telephone directories of the company were issued to subscribers on Wednesday and officials of organization believe that the logical time has arrived to break Adams county people into the habit of calling by number as done in practically every town of significance in the country.

Beginning next Monday the Cumberland Valley subscribers will not only be requested but required to call by number.

* * *

Lone Scouts in Camp: Eight Lone Scouts of the Presbyterian church with Rev. F. E. Taylor in charge are spending the week in camp along the banks of the Conewago. The party is at Table Rock and went there on Monday.

The members of the Lone Scouts now at Table Rock are:

William Stanley, adjutant, Carl Reaser, Richard Beard, Bernard Viener, Clare Irvin, Jacob Weikert, Bernard Taylor and David Stoner. The following boys will join the camp in a day or so: Howard Johns, Robert Lott and John Lott.

* * *

Other Arrests to Follow Ponzi (By Associated Press) Boston, Aug. 13: Other arrests are expected within twenty-four hours as the result of the investigation of the spectacular financing which began when the Charles Ponzi Security Exchange company fell under suspicion. With the majority of Ponzi's affairs pretty well in hand Attorney General J. Weston Allen has turned his attention to other money making enterprises which it is claimed have been conducted in violation of the law and to the loss of too-credulous investors.

* * *

Personal: Mrs. J. Warren Gilbert has returned to her home on York street after a four months' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Freeman, of San Francisco.

Helen and Ruth Spangler of Chambersburg street, are spending a few days in Harrisburg.

Raymond F. Topper and Miss Frances McClean entertained the members of the Guernsey Dancing Club at the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity house, Wednesday night.

Mis Mildred Eden, of the Methodist Episcopal hospital at Philadelphia, has arrived here for a three weeks' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Eden, West Middle street.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Spangler, Hagerstown, spent Sunday in town.

Radford Lippy, Chambersburg street, has returned from a business trip to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Eberhart and children, Mary and Richard, are on a motor trip of one week to Johnstown.

MULE DRIVERS, CHARGES, RANK HIGH IN BURMA

Calcutta (AP) — Indian mule drivers and their stubborn, obstinate charges rank high among the heroes of the war in Burma as far as Maj. J. J. Stewart, Dundee, Scotland, is concerned.

Take the Indian muleskinner first, says Stewart, a veteran of the British campaign. Fighting is a minor part of his business. About the only fighting he has a chance to do is when he is jumped by the enemy and has to fight to live. The rest of the time he is busy with his notional mules.

The driver marches afoot, wearing out a pair of shoes every 100 miles or so. After the day's march, there still is danger to meet and plenty of hard work to perform.

While the fighting men dig their slit trenches and flop down for food and badly needed rest, the driver has to form the mule line, go out to get grass for feed and bedding, keeping a weather eye out for snipers and ambush, tend the mules and treat any injuries. Only after his "four-footed trucks" are fed and bedded down for the night can he dig his own trench, eat and sleep.

Come morning, the driver must have the mules ready to go when the rest of the outfit is prepared to move.

Stewart says he is convinced that an Indian mule—frail looking creatures which carry amazingly heavy loads without seeming effort—has no more love for the Japanese than the troops.

"I've seen it myself," he says. "The Japanese attacked a party and scattered the mules, a number of which were casualties. The official report was made out that the mules had been captured or destroyed.

"But three days later six of them walked placidly back into camp, went to their stalls and started to eat. They would have none of the Japs, it seems, and had escaped. I don't know how many miles they walked back, but they were pretty tired.

"Without mules to carry the stuff that the planes dropped to us on the ground in Burma, we would have lost there. They went where trucks could not go. Men could not have packed it. We had to have the mules. I wish there were medals for mules."

HIGHWAY HEAD MORE POWERFUL

Harrisburg, Aug. 14 (AP) — The state secretary of highways is invested with power "to a greater extent than has ever before been attempted," by a law that takes effect next January 1, the Democratic State committee declared today.

It explained that county commissioners will be able to spend their share of proceeds from one-half cent of the tax on each gallon of gasoline sold in Pennsylvania, only on projects that have the highways secretary's approval.

This money goes into the county liquid fuels tax fund and, the committee said in a statement, the commissions will be unable to use any of it "for new construction, for roads or bridges, without first submitting plans to the Department of Highways and securing its approval."

"Moreover, the commissioners can not allocate funds to the various townships, boroughs and cities unless the plans of these local subdivisions have been submitted to the state Highway Department and have been approved by it," the statement added.

In another statement, the committee said that "various subcommittees on the Joint State Government commission are relying entirely too much on research agencies subsidized by the special interests."

When such organizations "are retained by legislative groups they take charge of the situation and instead of working for committees which retain them, the committees become the servants of their own technical staffs," the statement said.

The commission is the legislature's research agency, functioning between sessions to make specialized studies and recommendations for legislative action.

Things Of The Soil

By DAN P. VAN GORDER
The Gettysburg Times Agricultural Editor

Questions of our readers on lawns, flowers, vegetable growing, poultry, fruit, livestock and general agriculture will be answered by return personal letter without charges if a 3-cent stamp is enclosed.

Address Letters To
The Gettysburg Times Agricultural Editor
Box 1528, Washington, 13, D. C.

Laws May Protect Insects

Efforts of state legislatures to regulate the manufacture, sale and use of insecticides and fungicides may ultimately prove protective to insect pests and plant diseases. Most of the evils in this situation arise from the number of laws rather than from their particular scope. For, as usually occurs, too many laws literally mean many conflicting laws.

To indicate the maze of confusing and often restricting legislation through which a package of insecticide, for example, must pass on its way from the manufacturer to the user's garden, consider the following state control measures:

33 laws of general control over insecticides and fungicides.
48 laws affecting pharmacy sales.
35 laws pertaining to sale of poisons.
48 states require label designation.
39 laws permitting alternate labeling.
9 laws prohibit alternate labeling.
24 laws covering unbroken package provisions.
21 laws requiring registration.
17 laws requiring regisration fee for each brand or item sold.
11 state regulations enforcing coloration of poisonous insecticides.

Interpretations Too Numerous

Besides these state and municipal laws and regulations there are numerous interpretations having the total effect of law. These include: Animal trap baiting; control over use of economic poisons; control over application of economic poisons; delegation of broad discretionary powers to enforcement officials; weed eradication; interpretation of insect and plant disease laws; food and drug laws in relation to poisons; distribution of funds for pest control; label statements for drugs, disinfectants and inflammables, licensing individuals to use fumigants; public health laws in relation to economic poisons; use of poisons for rodent control; registration fees in general; registration, labeling and sale of livestock medicines.

Then, in addition to all these regulatory log-jams in state and local distribution channels, there are at least 288 federal laws affecting the manufacture, distribution, sale and use of poisonous insecticides and fungicides.

Nearly Intolerable

Are all these laws necessary to protect the public?

If they were, there would be no need to mention their conflicting and detrimental over-lapping. Just as matters stand today there are at least four reasons why every citizen should seek remedial clarification of the local, state and federal jumble: (1) Too many, therefore, confusing, laws hamper the manufacture of insecticides and fungicides needed to protect food crops; (2) The more laws to curb and restrict the free flow of these necessary materials, the higher the cost consumers must pay for them; (3) Such legal obstructions render insecticides and fungicides scarcer, in times of peace as well as in war; (4) Unnecessary laws add to government costs (local, state and federal) by providing useless jobs for unneeded officials.

Protestation to state and federal legislators will likely prove the most potent weapon a citizen may employ to correct a situation that is rapidly moving toward the intolerable.

With Our Service Men

Sgt. Glenn M. Shindledecker now receives his mail Flight 4-4516, BU, SBAAF, Building 243, San Bernardino, Calif.

Pvt. Harry E. McDannell is receiving his mail in care of the postmaster at San Francisco, Calif.

Pvt. Charles W. Shultz is now with Co. E, 1st Regiment, AGF Replacement Depot 2, Ft. Ord, Calif.

Goch, Germany, Aug. 15 (AP) — Twenty-first Army group authorities said today 26 British and Canadian soldiers were killed and 50 injured some seriously, in a head-on collision of two leave trains near Goch, early Tuesday.

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There's no finer home COLD WAVE Kit on the market than
THE NEW Charm-Kurl SUPREME COLD WAVE
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Each kit contains 3 full oz. of Salon-Type COLD WAVE Solution, 60 Curlers, Neutralizer, 40 End Tissues, Applicator, and Easy-to-do instructions.
Peoples Drug Store, Rea & Derick and All Drug Stores and Cosmetic Counters

NEW RECTAL OINTMENT

Developed by a specialist in rectal troubles. A new, white greaseless rectal ointment. Stops itching, relieves soreness and gives comforting relief for many rectal troubles. Does not stain clothing. The name is PYLOX. Clip this ad and get a tube of PYLOX with applicator. 59c at all druggists.

Sold in Gettysburg by People's drug store.

PUBLIC SALE

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUG. 16th
7:30 O'clock P. M.

Please note change of date—this sale was originally planned for Friday, but will be held instead on THURSDAY.

Sale consists of two dining room suites; Porch glider; kitchen cabinet; girls' bicycle, crib and mattress; play pens; infants scales; tables; bed springs; mattresses; lots of old lamps; one dresser and table combination; electric toaster; electric coffee set; child's flat top desk and chair; saw and frame; three sets of slip covers for living room; six sets drapes; Underwood typewriter; York piano.

Lot of watermelons, cantaloupes and bananas by the bunch.

DITZLER AUCTION ROOM
M. L. Ditzler Biglerville, Pa.

THINGS MIXED UP IN NAVY TO MANY PERSONS

By RICHARD O'MALLEY
(Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon)

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship off Japan, (AP)—Things can seem mixed up in the navy to a bystander. Take the case of Seaman 2/C Herman Brandenberg, Nashua, N. H., who was a high school boy a year ago before quitting to join the navy.

Replying to a query as to what his duties are, he replied, "I am a mess cook and I wait on tables, but I am really a gunner and my job is manning the 40 millimeter guns." Then he sat down before a piano on the hangar deck and beat out a tropic rendition of "Deep Purple."

That brings us to James G. Grady, combat photographer first class. Good-natured, navy-wise Grady was a Saint Augustine, Fla., policeman before joining the fleet. He has flown 33 combat missions, taking pictures. To point up the original paragraph, Grady once held a commission in the army reserves.

Questioning three flight check crew members who have the job of taking care of complaints on operation of planes, regarding post-war plans yielded concise if not enlightening answers.

Walter L. Broughton, aviation machinists' mate 1/C, Raleigh, N. C.: "I'm going to get out as soon as I can when the war ends, then maybe marriage."

Ted Elias, aviation machinists' mate 3/C, St. Paul Minn., formerly employed by an undertaking parlor: "I dunno."

Eugene Calabrese, aviation machinists mate 2/C, Desplains, Ill.: "No plans."

Lt. Robert Spafford, peacetime free lance writer who hails from Hollywood, is a combat cameraman who has taken a few pictures of kamikaze suicide planes coming head on. He took movie shots of a burning Japanese plane from the sky to the surface and wears a shrapnel scar on his forehead received when a bomb hit the carrier Hancock.

PALE? WEAK? from loss of BLOOD-IRON?
Girls! Women! If you lose so much during monthly periods that you feel weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to low blood iron. So try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS—one of the best home ways to help build up red blood in such cases. Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy. Follow label directions.
Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS

PUBLIC SALE

Saturday, August 18, 1:00 p. m.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale at his property in Hunterstown, Pennsylvania, the following:

Household Goods

Antique bed with box spring; two antique wash stands; bureau; two oak cases of drawers; maple crib with spring and innerspring mattress; four large mattresses; comforters; blankets; feather pillows; feather bed; 14 pairs curtains; large walnut wardrobe; four mirrors; leather davenport-bed with rocking chair and one sitting chair; 14 rocking chairs including ladder backs and acorn rockers; settee and chair; library table; clothes tree; three stands (two antiques); two electric floor lamps; extension table; antique wooden safe; electric table lamp, very good condition; metal baby buggy; victrola; battery radio; kitchen cabinet; 100-pound ice refrigerator; six cubic foot electric frigidaire; five burner kerosene stove with built-in oven; two kitchen chairs; chunk stove; kerosene heater; two kerosene lamps; two lanterns; three clocks; copper bottom wash boiler; two galvanized tubs; two wash bowls and pitchers; five quart aluminum tea kettle; aluminum roaster; three food grinders; enameled kettles; iron pot; griddle; frying pans; dishes and glassware; jars; jugs; crocks, etc.; new 250 chick kerosene brooder; chair making equipment including gasoline engine; turning lathe; split box; shaving horse; kitchen sink; cross-cut saw; 5 gal. kerosene can; scythe and articles too numerous to mention.

ALBERT HEYSER
G. R. Thompson, Auct.

Amazing way to be Mentally ALERT ...Physically FIT!



WITH AMPLE stomach DIGESTIVE JUICES...PLUS RICH, RED-BLOOD you should enjoy that sense of well-being which denotes physical fitness...mental alertness! Rich, red-blood *vitalizes* the body cells with fresh, invigorating oxygen for tissue energy and repair. Food will just naturally taste better... *and you will be better able to make use of it, too!* So if you are subject to poor digestion or suspect deficient red-blood as the cause of your weakness, nervousness, underweight, listlessness, yet have no organic complication or focal infection, SSS Tonic may be just what you need. It has helped millions...you can start today... at drug stores in 10 and 20 oz. sizes. © S.S.S. Co.

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S.S.S. TONIC helps build STURDY HEALTH



VICTORY—1945
We're So Proud of Our Boys
WILLIAMS' SHOE STORE
BALTIMORE STREET

PEACE

They worked...fought...bled...and many died...to keep us free. In the flush and joy of final Victory, let us not forget the men and women who DID the big job.

E. DONALD SCOTT
Farm Implements & Wayne Feeds
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Here And There

News Collected At Random

(Reprinted from The Gettysburg Times Victory Extra of August 14, 1945)

Peace came to a troubled world today as Japan, beaten to her knees, her air force shattered and her fleet practically wiped out, accepted the Allied Nations' terms of surrender . . . her dreams of a Greater East Asia dominated by Nippon blasted into humiliating defeat.

It was just one hundred and ninety-one weeks ago Sunday that Japan, with her customary sham and treachery, with special peace envoys in Washington conferring with the late President Roosevelt and the former Secretary of State Cordell Hull for a settlement of the Asiatic problems, and fully aware of the approaching mockery, wantonly attacked Pearl Harbor. The Japanese objective was the destruction of the United States as a naval and military power, the acquisition of the major Pacific islands, reduction of Australia and China to satelites of the Japs and the establishment of a Greater East Asia sphere of Japanese influence.

* * *

Today Japan is a powerless nation. Her armed forces are broken into dozens of parts, isolated and cut off on Pacific islands and facing starvation

(Continued from Page 1)

and death; her Chinese garrison split and beaten; most of her fleet gazing at the Rising Sun with "bottoms up" on the floor of the Pacific.

The crushing of the armed forces of Japan, air, ground and sea, was more devastating, complete and humiliating than that administered to the Third Reich.

This hour and this day have been long awaited. It is an occasion for rejoicing, but the rejoicing should be tempered with the solemnity of the thought and memory of the tens of thousands of Americans who gave their lives that the world might have this moment of Thanksgiving.

* * *

We have every reason to be proud that this great nation mustered and built the most powerful Army, Navy and Air Corps in the world, in less than three years, to destroy the military might of three nations, Germany, Italy and Japan, aggressive powers who sought world domination.

We have every reason to be proud that our forces vanquished merciless foes. That we girdled the globe with men and ships and planes; with food and medicine and other supplies; that we provided the major sinews of warfare to our Allies to withstand the offensives of our enemies until our armed might could be hurled into the breach, stem the tide and turn back our foes.

* * *

All these things and many more make all of us proud that we are Americans, that we live in the greatest country in the world, and that this hour of Victory has been deservedly earned.

But in this hour of rejoicing let us keep uppermost in our minds the one paramount thought that all of this has been made possible by the Divine will of the Great Master.

Let us first give thanks for this victory of Christian warriors over disbelievers; a victory of men of God over men of self-styled deity; a victory of freedom over aggression and suppression and enslavement.

Thanks be to God, the world is free again.

PUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY
Thursday, August 16, 1945, 2:00 P. M.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises, located 1½ miles northwest of East Berlin, near Hollinger's School House, Reading Township, Adams County, Penna., formerly known as the Milton S. Klugh property:

All that certain tract of land containing 143 acres and 63 perches, more or less; 106 acres tractor tillable, 20 acres permanent pasture, 10 acres woods, 26 acres new clover hay, 14 acres sowed to permanent bluegrass pasture. Farm in highest state of cultivation.

IMPROVED by: 8-room clapboard house, electricity, water, slate roof; cement walks, nice lawn and planting; stone summer house with slate roof.

Bank barn approximately 50x100 feet, silo, wagon sheds, corn crib, and small milk shed attached; cemented cow stable, large steer stable and horse stable.

Hog house 20x30 feet, corn crib attached. Hen house 20x40 feet. All with metal roofs and electricity. Water at barn and in hog house.

Two-car garage. Brooder house, 9x12 feet.

Twenty per cent deposit. Terms and conditions to be made known day of sale.

Inspection invited.

Sale of stock, equipment and some household goods at later date. Watch for ads.

L. F. RUETHER, Owner.
S. H. Crawford and Son, Auctioneers.

AUCTION

Friday Evening, August 17th 7:00 P. M.

Three miles west of Gettysburg on the Lincoln Highway, telephone 952-R-3, the following items:

50 horses, mules, colts and ponies; 50 head dairy cattle, steers, bulls, heifers and calves; hogs of all kind; sheep; goats; rabbits; dogs; cats and all kind poultry.

Machinery; tools; furniture. Vegetables and fruit, such as tomatoes, beans and corn.

If you have anything you want to sell, bring it in and we will get it sold on commission.

GEORGE M. SCOTT

OFFER HOPE FOR "PATIENT" HAY FEVER VICTIMS

Harrisburg, Aug. 15 (AP)—The hay fever season is here again, but the sneezers and wheezers who otherwise might go through misery from now until the first frost may get relief, if they have a lot of patience.

Dr. William D. Schrack, Jr., of the state Health Department's Bureau of Health Conservation, explained that sufferers can be "de-sensitized" to the point where their allergy to the sneeze-provoking pollen may disappear.

It's a bothersome process, involving a long series of immunizing "shots," Schrack said, but it does work.

"Tailored" Treatment

First, the afflicted person has to be tested to determine what form of pollen bothers him. Then, his physician has to "tailor" the course of treatment to the individual and the locality, inasmuch as pollen concentrations vary from place to place.

That matter of adjusting the dosage to the individual is comparatively delicate, Dr. Schrack explained. Too heavy a dose can bring on the affliction it's supposed to drive off; small doses mean repeated injections—as many as 50—are necessary before the human pincushion becomes "de-sensitized."

However, once he has absorbed enough injections, he can go on a less frequent "maintenance" dosage.

Injections or Else

There's not much the public authorities can do for people who won't put up with the immunizing injections, other than advise them to stay as far as they can from ragweed, and to urge that the weed be cut before it flowers.

Various species of ragweed grow in Pennsylvania, especially in vacant lots and along roadsides and in untilled ground. It's flourishing now, and its pollen will be carried by breezes until the first frost.

The Agriculture Department has reported all weeds have had a "break" from the long stretch of wet weather we've been having; but that means little to the hay fever sufferer a little pollen means as much misery to him as a lot.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA IS HELD AS POSSIBILITY

MAO must know well by this time that the official American attitude on the Chinese internal dispute amounts in its simplest form to continued recognition and support of Chungking as China's de facto and de jure government. Irritation in Yenan over this circumstance recently may have been behind ill-tempered accusations that Americans harbor imperialist designs on China.

Finally, Chinese Communist leaders must realize that in any civil war they might get themselves mixed up in they would be at a grave disadvantage.

While Chungking has been poorly armed in relation to Japanese invaders, its troops are overwhelmingly well-armed in relation to the Communist troops who have only what they have made themselves and captured from the Japanese.

Today's reports from Chungking speak further of the likelihood of air-borne Chungking troops being used to occupy keypoints as soon as Japanese troops are ready to surrender.

Joins In Action

In this connection the American 10th Air Force from Burma was only today reported in its first action in China. There was no indication that its extensive fleet of transport planes which moved and supplied the Burma operations had not come along with the fighters and bombers.

Also today Chiang Kai-shek visited Lt. Gen. Wedemeyer at his American headquarters in connection with reoccupation plans, it was reported from Chungking.

Chinese Reds may of course be relying upon the political basis they have built up in occupied China through the years to provide support in a people's war against Chungking.

If so, they are dealing with a generalissimo whose dander definitely is up.

His warning to the Reds "never again to take independent action" shows that.

In China, where the way of the compromise is the ideal, that is very tough talk.

Washington, Aug. 14 (AP)—President Truman tonight proclaimed August 15 and 16 as legal holidays with the notation that war workers who work on those days would be paid overtime.

PROCLAIM 2-DAY HOLIDAY IN PA.

Harrisburg, Aug. 15 (AP) — Observance of a two-day holiday proclaimed by Governor Martin because of the end of the war with Japan started in the keystone state today.

Ordering liquor stores and taprooms closed until further order and proclaiming today and tomorrow legal holidays, the governor said last night:

"I request that the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania except those engaged in protective services, turn from their accustomed tasks on these days and join in reverent and patriotic tribute to the unconquerable spirit of free men the world over."

He urged the display of the American flag from all public buildings, schools, homes, business and industrial establishments for the next 30 days and urged citizens of the state to gather in their places of worship "to express grateful acknowledgment of divine favor."

He designated today and tomorrow as "days of rejoicing for victory and days of prayer for the future" and proclaimed them legal holidays so that banks, schools, public offices and stores can close.

The governor received the news of the surrender at the executive mansion and later went to a radio station here to read his proclamation to the state.

Woman War Worker Stabbed To Death

Philadelphia, Aug. 15 (AP) — A young woman war worker at the SKF plant here was stabbed to death today, police reported.

Miss Frances Di Francisco, 32, walked into the plant dispensary said she had been stabbed and co lapsed. She was pronounced dead a hospital here.

Lt. John J. Hanlon, chief of de tectives at a local police statio said John Santini, 62, also a plan worker, had been taken into cu tody for questioning in connectio with the woman's death.

Battlefield X-ray equipment whic can be packed into two trunks do the work of homefront laborato apparatus which weighs a ton more.

Bender Funeral Home

The Bender Service Is Not Expensive

Army Doctors Make Discover

It has been the experience of army do tors that an ointment containing a sulp drug and urea has done exceptional good work on the war front as a hea ing formula in burns, itching, athlete foot, industrial skin infections, itchi of eczema, psoriasis and first aid. Th combination of ingredients is availab to the folks back home and the name VICTORY OINTMENT. This ointment white, greaseless, and also contains lan line and benzocaine, it is antisepti pain relieving and promotes healing. Fa tory workers will find VICTORY OIN MENT the best for hands. Safe for adul or children. Safe to use on any pa of the body. Clip this notice and get jar of VICTORY OINTMENT—Made the makers of Echo Powder. Sold in Ge tysburg by Rea & Derick Drug Store.—Ad



A Christian Prayer for the Hour of Victory

"Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace; where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy."—St. Francis of Assisi

VICTORY DAY HONOR ROLL

82 Members in Service

Our Prayers and Thanks Go at This Time Especially to Our Own Members in the Service.

R. M. Kuhn	John S. Rice	Daniel Teeter	F. B. Bryson
William Kuhn	Arthur E. Rice	Bernard Knox	*Burnell P. Buohl
Kermit Deardorff	Richard Hershey	****R. McCullough	Paul Knox
****Joseph Reaser	Edmund Thomas, Jr.	G. Hollebaugh	*Orville Orner
Noel Flynn	John C. Hollinger	R. Deardorff	*Anthony B. Erlain
*Paul McCleaf	John Millard	J. Britcher	Willis L. Weikert
****Edgar McDonnell	Donald T. Peters	P. Trostle	Richard Fox
*J. F. Wright	Francis I. Knox, Jr.	J. Keith	Robert Codori
John Crouse	John L. Plattenburg	**Horace M. Bushman	Harold McElroy
James Donaldson	**Tucker Myers	J. J. Knox	Hubert Gallagher
David Forney	Bernard Linn	J. S. Heiney	Charles Zhea
S. H. Moyer	Leo D. Ramer	Warren T. Dunn, Jr.	*Glenn Guise
Javens W. Plank	*Charles R. Rupp	Milton Plank	Harold Cromwell
Donald M. Swope	John Deardorff	Henry M. Hartman, Jr.	*Richard Codori
Paul H. Bream	Paul Dougherty	Richard W. Tawney	Donald Hershey
*Edgar K. Markley	Carroll Heagey	Arthur Phiel, Jr.	Edward Crist
*Owen H. Bucher	James B. Goyne	Charles W. Crouse	Paul Fox
Raymond Cromer	Wm. P. McKnight	J. P. Rhoades	George Harleman
L. L. Lampert	George Hiffmeyer	*Pius Topper	Wilmer Dracha
E. G. Arnold	Philip Jones	*Maurice Newman	Basil Smith
M. B. Frazee	Donald Beitler	Lee Hartman	John Plantz
W. G. Weayer	Ken Tawney	Charles Hetrick	John H. Pitzer
			Thomas R. Gingell

****Wounded in action.
***Missing in action.
**Killed in action.
*Indicates honorably discharged from service

Benevolent Protective Order of Elks

GETTYSBURG LODGE No. 1045

The Lodge has exerted every effort to make this honor roll complete but since much of the information must come from the families of members in service, some few names may have been unintentionally omitted.

Orrtanna Canning Co.

ORRTANNA, PA.

(Reprinted from The Gettysburg Times Victory Extra of August 14, 1945)

Family Awaits Word From Son Prisoner Of Japs Three Years

"I'm expecting a cablegram soon—if Henry is still alive. I haven't given up hope but it's awfully hard not to give up after three years," Mrs. J. Harry Pecher, Fairfield R. 2, said today when she was informed the Japs, who have held her son, Sgt. Henry B. Pecher, prisoner since the fall of Corregidor on May 7 1942, have surrendered.

The members of the Pecher family received word August 27, 1942, that Henry was "missing in action" and it was not until May of the next year that they were notified by the War department that he was a prisoner.

Stories of Jap atrocities to prisoners, the aerial pounding of the home Jap islands where Henry was being held when the last word from him was received, the recent atomic bombings and the fact that it has been 16 months since any message has come through from the county youth have increased tremendously the anxiety of the "folks at home."

Receive Recording

The last word the Pecher family received from Henry was a recording of a Japanese prisoner broadcast picked up on the west coast in April, 1944, and sent to the Pechers.

The last mail from Sergeant Pecher was a card, written in December, 1943, and received at the Pecher home in January of this year. It revealed he was being held prisoner in the Tokyo area. Since the last card and the radio message, there has been only silence—but the Pechers cling to the hope that with the liberation of Jap-held prisoners, one of the conditions of the peace terms offered the Japs, a message will come for them bringing news of Henry's safety.

The Pechers know from some of the mail received from Henry that he has received some of their earlier letters. Some of the mail they have received from him was written before the war and in one, received here a few days after Pearl Harbor, he had predicted "we'll be in it soon."

First Reported Missing

First soldier from the county to be listed as "missing in action" in this war, he also was not only the first countian to be taken prisoner by the Japs but the first man from this county to fall into the hands of any of the Axis powers.

He enlisted in the Air Force in Baltimore on June 1, 1939, and after training at several camps in this country went to the Pacific. At various times he was at Hawaii and several posts in the Philippines. When the Japs struck he was at Clark Field, Manila. Later the family learned he was in Java but presumably was taken prisoner at the fall of Bataan or Corregidor. He was attached to the 72nd Bombardment Squadron.

Before he entered service he attended Oak Grove school in Liberty township and the Fairfield high school and helped his father on the farm.



SERGEANT PECHER

(Reprinted from The Gettysburg Times Victory Extra of August 14, 1945)

118 Countians Gave Lives; 8 Are "Missing"

Adams county knows well the price of the victory tidings that came this evening.

Files of The Gettysburg Times show these casualties among the 3,500 to 4,000 countians who entered service in this war:

One hundred eighteen killed or died in service, 15 of them tabulated since V-E Day.

Eight countians still listed as "missing in action," most of them for many months.

Hundreds wounded with 20 having been added to that list since Germany fell.

Two county boys remaining prisoners of the Japanese.

These figures are to be compared with Adams county's casualty toll in World War I when 1,086 men entered the armed forces. There were 29 killed in action or died of battle wounds; 24 who died of disease, 57 wounded and 24 gassed.

CASH
FOR YOUR CAR
Gettysburg Motor Sales
204 Chambersburg St.

Weikert's Taxi
Phone 238
Black and Green Cars

Hunterstown

Hunterstown—There will be a Victory Community service in the Methodist church at 8:30 o'clock the same evening of V-J Day. Harry Ray will be the leader.

Mrs. R. P. Deatrick is reported improving at the Hanover hospital.

Robert H. King, S 3/C, who was operated on for appendicitis at U. S. Naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., is reported improved.

Cpl. Richard Little has arrived in Manila.

Cpl. Maurice Bream has arrived somewhere in the Philippines.

Pvt. George King is home from Italy to spend a 30-day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William King.

NIGHT IN TOKYO

Tokio, Texas, Aug. 15 (AP)—They were dancing and singing in the streets of Tokio last night—but be sure to make that read Tokio, Texas not Tokyo, Japan, Mr. Proofreader.

Only the town's postmaster had a headache to mar the festive occasion. It's his job to get into the mails the thousands of letters from all over the nation entrusted to him for remailing on V-J Day.

ONE SAD NOTE

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 15—Hundreds of phone calls jammed the police switchboard last night as Betty Williams plugged in still another and started to say, "Yes, the war is over."

But instead of a would-be reveler, it was a child, who sobbed: "I would like to report my bicycle stolen, please."

Potsdam is particularly noted for its associations with the long-reigning Hohenzollern dynasty, many of whose members are buried in the city.

Acid Indigestion
Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back
When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or return bottle to us for double money back. 25c.

Flowers
for
ALL OCCASIONS
CREMER'S
HANOVER, PA.

LET US PRAY



Metropolitan Edison Company

Yes, Sir! We're Star Brand Pre-Testers



For over 17 years independently selected and supervised groups of boys and girls have PRE-TESTED... wear-tested... everything new in Star Brand shoes. New lasts for fit, new materials for wear, new styles for appeal before they're approved for your youngster. One more reason why Star Brand shoes are such values.



STAR BRAND SHOES Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

AS SEEN IN Ladies' HOME JOURNAL



$1.95 TO $3.95

MARTIN'S SHOE STORE

29 Baltimore St. — Phone 305-X — Gettysburg, Pa.

"The Place to Go for the Brands You Know"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE GENERAL

FURNITURE AND STOVE BARgains. Rebuilt ranges, coal and gas combinations, Furniture for any room in the house. See us before you buy. Trade-In Furniture Exchange, rear York Supply Company, 45 W. Market St., York, Pa., Phone 2915.

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINT, BIGlerville Hardware.

FOR SALE: 100 LEGHORN ROOSters, 3 pounds each. Kenneth Sites, Phone Fairfield 33-R-3.

FOR SALE: WEYMAN GUITAR, used six months. Reasonable price. Phone 957-R-6.

FOR SALE: DR. SALSBURY'S Poultry Remedies. Bender's Cut Rate Store.

FOR SALE: SEVENTY WHITE Leghorn hens starting to lay. Wilson Wenk, Aspers, Route One.

FENCE CONTROLLERS. LOWer's.

FOR SALE: ALL METAL STROLler, like new. Phone Fairfield 15-R-11.

FOR SALE: BLACK FUR COAT, size 38, like new; also tan Camel's hair coat, size 38. Mrs. Ralph Hager, Orrtanna.

FOR SALE: CHILD'S CRIB LIKE new, steel spring and mattress. Phone 57-Z.

FOR SALE: HEATROLA, EXCELlent condition, heats six rooms. Call 941-R-12.

FOR SALE: FARMALL F-12 TRACtor on rubber, with cultivator, good condition. Phone Biglerville 147-R-5. George Schriver, Bendersville.

FOR SALE: 2 BLACK THOROughbred and registered Cocker Spaniel pups, papers available, D. C. Hoff, Route 2, Biglerville.

FOR SALE: 100 WHITE LEGhorn pullets, fifteen weeks old, field ranged, $1.50 each. Howard Sibert, Fairfield on Route 1.

FOR SALE: TWO CHESTER White sows, ten pigs each; also young roosters two to five pounds apiece. Bob White, Biglerville Route, 2 one mile from McKnightstown.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES. LOWer's.

FOR SALE: SWEET CORN. JOHN W. Mickley, Midway between Orrtanna and Fairfield.

FOR SALE: 500 NEW HAMPshire red pullets, three months old. H. D. Lower, Guernsey, Phone 142-R-3.

REAL ESTATE

AUSHERMAN BROS. REALTORS M. C. Rice, Repr. Room 2, Kadel Bldg. Res. 785 Baltimore street. Office 161-Y, Residence 182-X.

FOR SALE: FARM SITUATED along hard road leading from Aspers to Gettysburg-Carlisle highway, containing 35 acres, more or less. Improved with ten room frame house, newly repaired, hot water heating plant, hardwood floors, conveniently arranged in two apartments with bath in each; also good stable and other outbuildings, some new. Write Box "447" c/o Gettysburg Times.

FOR SALE: COUNTRY HOME, 6 rooms, electric, summer house and other out buildings, 8 acres, along hard road, several minutes to Gettysburg, $4,000. Write box 453 Times Office.

FOR SALE: EIGHT ROOM HOUSE on East York street in Biglerville. Telephone Biglerville 83-R-4.

PEACHES

FOR SALE: PEACHES, GOLDEN Jubilee and Fulton now ready, other varieties will follow. John C. Cluck. Phone Biglerville 25-R-12.

FOR SALE: BELLE GEORGIA peaches. C. L. Sowers Orchards. Phone Fairfield 34-R-31.

CHAMPION AND BELLE OF Georgia peaches now ripe; few drops to customers. Clem Hartman, Cashtown.

MARKETS

Gettysburg Grain-Eggs

Market prices at the Gettysburg warehouse and the Egg Co-op Association corrected daily as follows:

Wheat	$1.62
Barley	$1.20
Rye	$1.25
EGGS—Large	52½
Medium	45½
Ducks	.45

Baltimore Fruit-Poultry

APPLES—Mkt. weak. Bu. bas., U. S. 1s Md., Pa., Va., W. Va., various varieties, 2½ in. min., $3—3.75; ungrd., $1.50—2.

PEACHES—Mkt. abt. stdy. Bu. bas., U. S. 1s truck, Md., Pa., Elbertas 2¼ in., $3.75—5.23, mostly $5; 2 in., $4—4.50 few $3.50; 1¾ in., $3.50—3.75; Hale Havens 2¼ in., $4; 1¾ in., $2.50—3; Belles 2¼ in., $4.25—4.50; 2 in., $3.75; 1¾ in., $2.75; Hileys 2 in., $3.25; 1¾ in., $2.50. Rail—Va., Elbertas, 2 in., $4.50—4.75.

Market firm. Receipts light. Wholesale selling prices (including commissions) in Baltimore (prices shown reflect sales reported within existing regulations, but do not cover other poultry sold on the market for which prices were not available).

ROASTERS, FRYERS AND BROILERS—Mostly 33.9c.

FOWL—All breeds mostly 29.4c.

Baltimore Livestock

CATTLE—100; representative classes fairly active; steady with Monday; medium beef cows largely $11—12; meager supply high-yielding individuals, $12.50—13; scattered lot cutter and common, $8.50—10.50; canners, $7—8; good weighty sausage bulls scarce eligible to $13.50; bulk cutter common and medium, $10—13; medium and good Western feeder steers, $13—14.50.

CALVES—25; nominally steady; good and choice vealers quotable $15.50—16.50; common and medium, $9.50—14.50; culls around $7.50; extreme lightweights down to $5.

HOGS—100; active steady with Monday; good and choice barrows and gilts from 120 pounds up $15.30; the ceiling; good sows $14.55, the ceiling for this class. Above prices are based on grain-fed hogs.

SHEEP—50; nominally steady; good and choice 60-95 pound spring lambs quotable $15.50—16.50; common and medium, $11.50—14; culls around $8; choice lightweight wooled and shorn slaughter ewes $7 down.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WMC RULING — FEMALE HELP in essential activities may transfer to other essential activities only and must have statement of availability.

WANTED: WOMEN FOR FLOOR work. Apply Annie M. Warner Hospital.

WANTED: LADY BETWEEN 40 and 65 years old who is able to care for baby. Sleep in. Apply 39 South street.

WANTED: YOUNG WOMAN FOR soda fountain and luncheonette work, capable of making salads and sandwiches. Experience not necessary. Permanent position. Address letter 460, care Times Office.

WANTED: WOMEN FOR AFTERnoon and night kitchen work. Call 451, Greyhound Post House.

MALE HELP WANTED

WMC RULING—MALE HELP MAY be hired solely upon USES referral.

HELP WANTED: MAN FOR CLOSing machine operator in canning factory and general mechanic. Good pay and advancement for right man. Write Box "449" Times office.

WANTED: MARRIED MAN TO assist on stocked farm, near Carlisle. Address letter 459 care Times Office.

WANTED: EXPERIENCED GARage helper to wash, grease, polish and simonize cars, $30.00 per week. Glenn L. Bream Garage, 100 Buford ave.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED

Male and Female

Age 16 to 40

Essential industry

Some part-time available

Apply to

Gettysburg Throwing Company

Gettysburg, Pa.

WANTED: DISHWASHER FOR day work, woman preferred. Greyhound Post House.

EXTRA MONEY MADE NOW — selling Christmas cards—Smartest designs — delightful cards bring you quick cash. "Prize" 21-Christmas Card $1 Box Gets orders fast — pays up to 100% profit. Other assortments of gift wraps, everydays. Chilton Greetings Co., 147 Essex, Dept. 729, Boston, Mass.

MAN OR WOMAN WANTED FOR short order cook, experience unnecessary, good pay and good opportunity. The Greyhound Post House, phone 451.

HELP WANTED: BOOKKEEPER and general office work. Good pay. Fine working conditions. Write Box "450" Times office.

WANTED: MEN AND WOMEN IN manufacture of electrical devices, no experience necessary. Permanent. Transportation supplied. Penn Ceramic Manufacturing Company, Aspers, Pa. Telephone Biglerville 27-R-14.

WANTED: WAITERS OR WAITresses. Apply Greyhound Post House, phone 451.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED: FURNISHED OR UNfurnished apartment in Gettysburg. Possession Oct. 1 or November 1. Roy Weaver, Sales Manager, Gettysburg Furniture Factories. Write Box 457 Times Office.

WANTED: FURNISHED APARTment, large or small, P. O. Box 114, Gettysburg.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: TWO 600x18 TIRES. E. G. Strickhouser, Gettysburg Route 2.

WANTED TO RENT: FOUR OR five room house or apartment and garage, in or near Gettysburg. No children. Possession Nov. 1. Write Box 461, Times Office.

USED CARS FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 1933 ROCKNE SEDAN, good running condition, good tires. 250 Buford avenue.

FOR SALE: 1935 FORD SEDAN, with trunk, price $195.00. Stevens, Heidlersburg. Phone 75-R-22.

FOR SALE: 1939 CHEVROLET pickup truck. Glenn L. Bream Garage, 100 Buford avenue.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: COTTAGE NO. 7 AT Blue Ribbon Camp, from August 18 to 31st., George R. Martin.

FOR RENT: THREE GARAGES. Thomas Winebrenner, 440 Baltimore street.

LOST

LOST: LIGHT TAN LEATHER jacket on Main street or around the Bakery in Biglerville. Liberal reward will be offered if returned to Harry Lerew, Bendersville.

LOST: HEART BRACELET WITH all colored sets. Reward. Phone Fairfield 10-R-12.

POSITION WANTED

RELIABLE MIDDLE AGED MAN seeking permanent work on Golf Course. Fourteen years experience on course and machinery. Excellent references. Chauncey Brunno, Rexford, New York, Saratoga County.

MISCELLANEOUS

LAWN MOWER AND BICYCLE repairing. Shop open evenings, rear 246 Baltimore St., George Hughes.

RADIO REPAIRING; ALL MAKES, models. Baker's Battery service, opposite Post Office.

WE HAVE IT
Lower's Country Store
Table, Rock, Pa.

NOTICE: THE UNDERSIGNED having sold his farm situated between Aspers and Gettysburg-Carlisle Highway, will sell his personal property Sept. 5th at 6 P. M. List of items will be published later. W. E. Brough.

WALL PAPER AND PAPERHANGing. Harry Gilbert.

BINGO: KARAS STORE, THURSday and Saturday nights, grocery bags and fresh fruit.

LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING PAPER

Following indicates class and amount of certified or bank check payable to order of State Treasurer, to accompany proposals for each Class:

Class XIV

Paper	$500
Lot 32 Paper	$100

Proposals for any Class will be sent on request to bidders qualified as to machinery and equipment to perform all the necessary work in own plant. Requests for proposals must be accompanied by detailed list of such machinery and equipment. Sealed proposals in duplicate, must be delivered to office of Secretary, Department of Property & Supplies, Publications Building, Market Street at Tenth, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on or before twelve o'clock (EWT) Tuesday, September 4, 1945. Proposals will then be opened and tabulated and contracts awarded as soon as practicable. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or to accept any part of bid and reject other part if such action will be to best interest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

C. M. WOOLWORTH,
Secretary of Property and Supplies

NOTICE

Estate of Charles Pfeffer, late of the Borough of Littlestown, Adams County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of the above decedent have been granted unto the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Adams County, Pennsylvania; all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same, and all persons indebted to the said decedent are requested and required to make payment without delay unto the undersigned.

ANNA F. PFEFFER,
Administratrix of the Estate of Charles Pfeffer.
Whose address is:
134 Cemetery street,
Littlestown, Pa.

Or her attorneys,
Keith, Bigham & Markley,
First National Bank Bldg.,
Gettysburg, Pa.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Auditors of the School District of Gettysburg Borough, Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, have filed their report for the year ending July 2nd, 1945, which shows the following:

Assessed valuation of taxable real estate	$2,908,100.00
Number of Mills levied: 20	
Balance on hand July 3, 1944	25,947.14
Total Receipts	122,643.15
Grand Total	$ 148,590.29
Total Expenditures	123,195.65
Cash on hand July 2, 1945	25,394.64
Sinking Fund	
Balance on hand July 3, 1944	$ 526.27
Total Receipts	3,671.88
Grand Total	$ 4,198.15
Total Expenditures to redeem bonds and interest	3,980.00
Balance on hand JJuly 23, 1945	218.15
Total Assets	$415,100.09
Total Liabilities	38,928.58

The foregoing auditor's report was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pennsylvania, on August 9th, 1945; that the same will be confirmed absolute unless an appeal is taken therefrom within thirty (30) days after the filing thereof.

ARTHUR H. SHIELDS,
Prothonotary.

NEWS OF WAR'S

(Continued from Page 1)

sweethearts or families but some veterans of combat duty, one of them wearing the Purple Heart ribbon, seemed not to notice the confusion about them but to be absorbed with war memories—memories possibly of brave comrades who had fallen beside them in combat and cannot enjoy the glories of victory.

There were civilians, too, whose joy was tempered with sadness and along the southern side of the square stood the Adams County Service Honor Roll with its hundred odd gold stars giving silent testimony of county homes in which victory brings joy that the terrible war is over but serves as a fresh reminder that a husband, a father, a son, a brother or a sweetheart lies beneath a white cross on foreign soil or sleeps forever at sea.

23½ Billion Dollar Cut In War Orders

Washington, Aug. 15 (AP)—A $23,500,000,000-a-year cut in procurement of munitions and supplies was announced today by the War Department.

The department said that as soon as President Truman announced the Japanese surrender last night, telegrams went out to prime contractors notifying them of cut-backs reducing army procurement from $2,400,000,000 a month to $435,000,000 a month.

Of the procurement which is continuing the department announced $268,000,000 monthly represents food purchases.

Conservation of tin has been stepped up by the use of silver in bearings formerly requiring tin, by turning to coating processes that take less tin than the old dipping methods, and by switches to glass, paper and fiber for products usually packed in tin.

Instead of Him

AP Newsfeatures

by PEGGY O'MORE

Chapter 15

The dinner was delightful—but ended abruptly—disastrously. Mark Sheridan looked like a pain-dazed boy. His head in Jane's lap, he opened his eyes to look up with a bewildered, seeking look.

"What happened?" he asked.

"What did happen?" demanded the hotel physician, a stocky man now kneeling beside them, his black bag open.

Several diners attempted to tell. The dining room captain was trying to move them back; a few complied.

"The man sitting at the next table," Jane explained in short, terse sentences, "arose just as Mr. Sheridan did. I don't know how he managed to do anything so vicious, but he succeeded in knocking Mr. Sheridan's crutch out from under his arm, and turning one of these heavy mission chars so the full weight of it fell on his injured foot."

"And then," added Evelyn, "he kicked at the chair so it slid across his foot. That's when Mr. Sheridan fainted."

Mark Sheridan lay on Judge Morgan's hotel room bed, his pain eased by opiates.

The telephone rang, and the Judge started toward it.

"That will probably be someone calling us to the board meeting," said Sheridan. "Tell them we'll be down in a minute."

"You won't," countered Sheridan's doctor, now at his bedside. "Mark, don't you ever know when you've had enough? You're going to the hospital. That fool managed to break what hadn't been smashed before. I'm going to put that pedal of yours in a cast."

"Look here, Doc, if I don't get to that meeting it isn't going to matter whether or not I have a foot."

"It will matter a lot to me, young man," said Mrs. Stanton tartly. "Just remember I have a lot of money tied up in your pumps. Now that I have my eyes open, no one's going to put anything over on me."

"If only thirty-five votes are represented on one side and fifty on the other," Jane reminded her, "the board can do about what it pleases."

Mark Sheridan started to rise then sank back with a stifled groan. There weren't enough votes represented here to call off the meeting unless Mrs. Stanton would agree.

"Mr. Sheridan," Jane spoke again, "if you will appoint a proxy, the votes will be fifty to fifty. They at least won't be able to accomplish anything more than a stalemate."

Mark Sheridan looked at her sharply. "What made you think of that?"

Jane laughed happily. "Mr. Carter was kind enough to call it to my attention this afternoon. He looked at me darkly and said, 'It takes fifty-one.' It took me nearly fifty-one seconds to realize what he meant."

Sheridan turned to Judge Morgan. "Judge, you can arrange this. I would like Miss Jane Grey to appear at the board meeting this evening as my proxy with the full power of my vote vested in her."

Jane, who had been standing, sat down rather suddenly. Not because she'd been appointed Sheridan's proxy, but because he had remembered her name, both names, and spoken them without hesitation.

"And then what did he say?" Jane and Evelyn sat on the bed, blankets around their shoulders, staring out at the lake, which was a dark circle in the dimout. Only a few hooded lights were caught in the black pool below them.

"He said he had a right to be present, as Mrs. Stanton hadn't relieved him, legally, of his right to represent her."

"And what did she say?"

Jane doubled over with laughter. "She stood up and snapped at him, 'If you'd had the moral stamina to go to your office or to your home, you'd have found legal proof of relief from representing me. Knowing you wouldn't have, I brought an extra copy with me. Now you're relieved.'"

"And what did he do?"

"What could he do?" asked Jane. "He either had to show his hand, reveal he owned the stock Haskins and Laird were representing, or get out. I think he'd rather work from the outside until he lays new plans."

"And then—" prompted Evelyn.

"Then you came in. You fixed up everything with Mr. Sheridan?"

"Yes. When it's straight dictation I'll go to the hospital to take it; when it's business you'll go. I took the copy of that wire Mr. Guffery sent you and gave it to him."

And now it was Jane's turn to ask. "And what did he say?"

"I explained Carter had taken a dislike to you and wired Guffery. I told him about your talk with Carter that noon. And I told him Guffery had sent you the copy of his wire, probably to tip you off to how Carter felt about you. He seemed terribly upset."

Jane sat upright. "Upset? Why?"

"Afraid you'd go back to Guffery because he, Mr. Sheridan, couldn't pay you enough to hold you. Well, if I'm going to be worth anything tomorrow, I'd better get some sleep. Good night."

"Jane," said Evelyn sleepily a few moments later, "awake?"

"Definitely."

"Do you know why Mark Sheridan can remember your name so well now?"

Jane stirred uneasily. It was ridiculous to associate this sudden feeling of exhilaration with the sound of Mark Sheridan's name. "No," she replied blandly, "I hadn't thought of it."

"It means he's not afraid of you. He knows you're not going to make a play for him, and that frees him from thinking of you as a woman."

"Oh," breathed Jane blankly. And why did that hurt? Wasn't it what she wanted? Or was it the truth of it that was so disturbing?

To be continued

Francis Drake claimed California for England in 1579.

East Berlin

East Berlin—Willis A. Myers, who moved last winter to Harrisburg spent a part of the past week here to arrange for the public sale of his household effects and tools which took place Saturday afternoon at his R. 1 farm. Miss Helen E. Shearer, who has been housekeeper for Mr. Myers for several years, also spent several days here.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Fleming, R. 2, were their son, John Fleming, his wife and daughter, Joan, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul March have received word from their son, Earl, stationed in Europe, that he recently joined a group of soldiers on furlough to make a sightseeing tour in parts of Switzerland.

Recent guests of Mrs. Levi C. Gentzler and other local relatives were Mr. and Mrs. Amos L. Mummert and Mr. and Mrs. Calvin J. Nitchman and daughters, the Misses Mary Ida and Dorothy, all of York. The Nitchman family formerly lived here.

Mrs. W. Carroll Volland has returned from a trip to Texas to visit her daughter, Mrs. Robert Sealover, who has been residing near her husband's army post.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kothe, Washington, D. C., have been spending several days here to remodel the property at which they and their daughter, Mrs. Harry Taylor, and family, Washington, will later make their home.

Ray K. Mummert, USN, Key West, Fla., has been spending a short leave among relatives in this section.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Feiser and daughter, Miss Queenie Feiser, with Mrs. Feiser's mother, Mrs. Rebecca Jacobs, have returned from a vacation to Atlantic City, N. J.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stoner, R. 2, has been named Joseph, Jr.

The local fire company and its Ladies' auxiliary have been canvassing among townspeople this week to obtain foodstuffs for use at their annual picnic to take place Saturday at Farmer's Grove, between here and Abbottstown.

Mrs. William A. Sinner and son, Carl I. Sinner, have returned from a visit with her daughter, Miss Helen E. Sinner, Atlantic City, N. J., and were accompanied from Philadelphia by Mr. Sinner and another daughter, Miss Katharine, who had been spending a few days in that city.

Donald R. Moul, U. S. Maritime Service, who has been training in New York, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Moul and his sister, Peggy, during the week.

Mrs. Roy Mummert and sister-in-law, Mrs. Lester Wagner, with her daughter, Miss Carrie E. Wagner, have returned from a week spent in Baltimore and Tolchester Beach, Md.

Mrs. Ellsworth Tanner, R. 1, whose husband is in the service, remains quite ill at the Hanover hospital with an attack of typhoid fever. Her daughter, Barbara, is spending some time with her grandmother at Baltimore, the Tanner family's former home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Spangler and son, Lee, have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ralph G. Jacobs, Bangor. Mr. Spangler was recently released from active duty after extensive service with the Army Air Corps in the European theater of operations. Ralph G. Jacobs, a son of Paul E. Jacobs and a former local resident, is serving in the navy.

Nickel coins contain 75 per cent copper.

Russians Land On Sakhalin Island

London, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Russians have landed troops on the Japanese half of Sakhalin island and pierced the enemy's defenses, the Soviet communique announced tonight.

Troops of the First Far Eastern front advancing into Manchuria from the east crossed the Mutankiang river and captured the fiercely defended town of Mutankiang, 270 miles east of Harbin. Mutankiang is the junction of the main railway to Harbin and the line connecting Korea and Manchuria.

John Jay was the first American Secretary of State.



PIMPLES
Disappeared Overnight
Blackheads, Too, Went Fast

Yes, it is true, there is a safe, harmless, medicated liquid called KLEEREX that dries up pimples overnight as it acts to loosen and remove ugly blackheads. Those who followed simple directions and applied Kleerex upon retiring were amazingly surprised when they found their pimples and blackheads had disappeared. These users enthusiastically praise Kleerex and claim they are no longer embarrassed and are now happy with their clear complexions. Use Kleerex. If one application does not satisfy, you get double your money back. Ask for Kleerex today, sure.

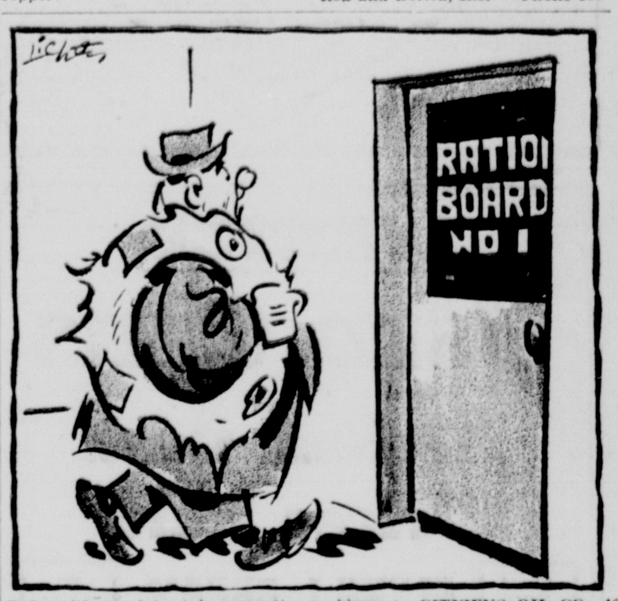
Rea and Derick, Inc. — Phone 138

One Minute News On Texaco Roofing

Leaky Roofs Must Be Repaired

Thousands of gallons of Texaco Asphalt roof coating have been applied to both farm buildings and roll roofing surfaces to assure years of protection against the word "leak." We know the proper application of this fine Asphalt-fiber coating (black) will seal nail holes and seam edges by the process of Asphalt, and will follow the leak until properly sealed. Regarding using coating where the water is used for cistern, use same without fear of discoloring, etc. A safe product to safe guard your water supply.

New roofs from old assuring you many years of added protection at little cost. If you are too busy to resurface your buildings Call 264, Gettysburg, Pa. A survey service will gladly give you cost of application by Citizens Oil Company.



Before it's too late, take your tire problems to CITIZENS OIL CO., 46 York St., phone 264, Gettysburg, Pa.

PEACHES WANTED

Tree-Run Canning Stock

For Delivery to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Beginning Monday, August 6, 1945

CALL 77-W OR 57

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CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

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SCORCHY SMITH — Bon Voyage?



POPEYE — "The Approach!"



Bonds on Sale Day and Night! — Immediate Delivery

LAST DAY! "NOB HILL" in Technicolor
Features: 2:20—7:20—9:20

WARNER BROS. MAJESTIC GETTYSBURG

Starts Tomorrow for 3 DAYS

Features Thursday and Friday: 2:20, 7:15, 9:15.
Saturday: 1:20, 3:20, 5:15, 7:15, and 9:20.



Together they're terrific!
VAN JOHNSON ESTHER WILLIAMS
M-G-M'S TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL
"THRILL OF A ROMANCE"
LAURITZ MELCHIOR
TOMMY DORSEY AND ORCH.

WANTED
USED CARS
Highest Cash Prices Paid

Closed Every Night at 5:30

GLENN L. BREAM
or RALPH A. WHITE
Olds — Cadillac Sales & Service

100 Buford Avenue Phones



Victory Today
Is for Every
American

Service Supply Company
GETTYSBURG, PA.
17-21 York St. — Ed. L. Culver, Mgr. — Phone 697

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF THE
MARINE RESTAURANT
SATURDAY, AUGUST 18TH
We will specialize in the Tasty and Popular Italian Spaghetti. Also feature full-course dinners and a la carte service. We invite your judgment, so whenever you crave good things to eat
Tell it to The Marine Restaurant
Gettysburg, Pa. Chambersburg, Pa.



Plenty Of
Gates Rayon Cord
TRUCK TIRES
SIZE 32X6
GETTYSBURG MOTOR SALES
GATES TIRES and TUBES
Glenn C. Bream PLYMOUTH CHRYSLER
INTERNATIONAL SALES & SERVICE
Open 7 to 9 — PHONE 484 — Closed Sundays

RADIO PROGRAMS

New York, Aug. 15 (AP) — Sustained V-J broadcasting appears to be marking up something of a record. Counting today, the networks figure they have been on the air more than 125 hours almost continuously since last Friday morning's first "break."

Instead of the usual signoffs, they have stayed on all night, filling in between newscasts and commentaries with any available program material.

As to the planned special broadcasts to hail the actual V-J Day, this schedule was not to go into effect until the official word. However, more details were worked out for the Arturo Toscanini "Victory Act III" concert on NBC, the previous acts following the fall of Italy, then Germany. It is to include such soloists as contralto Marian Anderson, tenor Jan Peerce, violinist Jascha Heifetz and pianist Arthur Rubenstein.

WEDNESDAY

660k-WEAF—454M

4:00-Stage Wife
4:15-Stella Dallas
4:30-Lorenzo Jones
4:45-Widder Brown
5:00-Girl Marries
5:15-Portia
5:30-Plain Bill
5:45-Front Page
6:00-News
6:15-Serenade
6:30-Sports
6:45-News
7:00-Supper Club
7:15-Vandercook
7:30-Roth Orch.
7:45-Kaltenborn
8:00-Norths
8:30-Billie Burke
9:00-Nora Martin
9:30-Mr. D. A.
10:00-Phil Harris
11:00-News
11:30-Music

710k-WOR-422M

4:00-News
4:15-Vocalist
4:30-Food Forum
5:00-Uncle Don
5:15-Superman
5:30-Sketch
5:45-Tom Mix
6:00-P. Schubert
6:30-News
6:45-Sports
7:00-News
7:15-Answer Man
7:30-Top This
8:00-C. Brown
8:15-Now It Can
8:30-Bert Wheeler
9:00-News
9:15-Real Life
9:30-Spot Band
10:00-Drama
10:30-Symphonette
11:00-News
11:30-James Or.

770k-WJZ-685M

4:00-News
4:15-Music
4:45 Hop Harrigan
5:00-Terry
5:15-Dick Tracy
5:30-J. Armstrong
5:45-I. Wicker
6:00-News
6:15-Facts
6:30-Whose War?
6:45-Charlie Chan
7:00-News
7:15-R. Swing
7:30-Lone Ranger
8:00-Pic. Pat
8:15-News
8:30-Fishing
9:00-Curtain Time
9:30-Drama
10:00-Counterspy
10:30-I. Mortimer
10:45-Report
11:00-News
11:15-Dance Or.
11:30-Herman Or.

880k-WABC-675M

4:00-House Party
4:30-Story
4:45-Singers
5:00-Service Time
5:30-Tavern
5:45-Sketch
6:00-News
6:15-Vocalist
6:30-Sally Moore
6:45-News
7:00-Sports
7:15-Vocalist
7:30-Ellery Queen
8:00-The Saint
8:30-J. Herscholt
9:00-Crime
9:30-Detect
10:00-Great Mom'ts
10:30-G I Laffs
11:00-News
11:15-King Or.
11:30-Invitation

THURSDAY

880k-WABC-675M

8:00 a.m.-News
8:15-Cook
8:30-Shopping
8:45-M. Arlen
9:00-News
9:15-A Godfrey
9:45-T. ; Life
10:00-Valiant Lady
10:15-World Light
10:30-E. Winters
10:45-Bachelor's
11:00-Amanda
11:15-2nd Husband
11:30-Woman's Life
11:45-Aunt Jenny
12:00-Kate Smith
12:15-Big Sister
12:30-Helen Trent
12:45-Our Gal
1:00-Life Can Be
1:15-Ma Perkins
1:30-News
1:45-Dr. Malone
2:00-Clue
2:15-Rosemary
2:30-P. Mason
2:45-Tena, Tim
3:00-Remember
3:15-Off Record
345-Sing Along
4:00-House Party
4:30-Story
4:45-Singers
5:00-Service Time
5:30-Tavern
5:45-Sparrow
6:00-News
6:15-Recruiting
6:45-World Today
7:00-Sports
7:15-Vocalist
7:30-Mr. Keen
8:00-Suspense
8:30-Masie
9:00-Vorhees Or.
9:30-C. Archer
10:00-First Line
10:30-Romance
11:00-News
11:15-Stone Or.
11:30-Krupa Or.

660k-WEAF-454M

8:00 a.m.-News
8:15-Vocalist
8:30-News
8:45-RHendricks'n
9:00-Kay Kyser
9:30-A. Hawley
9:45-Classics
10:00-R. St. John
10:15-L. Lawton
10:30-Road of Life
10:45-J. Jordan
11:00-Waring Show
11:30-B. Cameron
11:45-David Harum
12:00-News
12:15-M. McNelis
12:30-Jack Smith
12:45-Music Room
1:00-M. McBride
1:15-W. Chaplin
2:00-Guiding Light
2:15-Children
2:30-Women in Wh
2:45-Hymns
3:00-Woman
3:15-Ma Perkins
3:30-P. Young
3:45-Happiness
4:00-Backstage
4:15-Stella Dallas
4:30-Lorenzo Jones
4:45-Widder Brown
5:00-Sketch
5:15-Portia
5:30-Plain Bill
5:45-Front Page
6:00-News
6:15-Serenade
6:45-News
7:00-Supper Club
7:15-News
7:30-Philo Vance
8:00-Silhouettes
8:30-Roland Young
9:00-Ed Horton
9:30-Jack Haley
10:00-Mystery
10:30-Drama
11:00-News
11:30-Dance Or.

710k-WOR-422M

8:00-News
8:15-Breakfast
9:00-Vocalist
9:15-Crosby
9:30-A. McCann
10:00-News
10:15-B. Beatty
11:00-News
11:15-Quiz
11:30-Ann Delafield
12:00-News
12:15-Melodies
12:30-News
12:45-Answer Man
1:00-Album
1:15-Lopez Or.
1:30-Paula Stone
1:45-J. Anthony
2:00-News
2:15-Jane Cowl
2:30-Queen Today
3:00-M. Deane
3:30-Rambling
4:00-News
4:15-Vocalist
4:30-Food Forum
5:00-Uncle Don
5:15-Superman
5:30-Sketch
5:45-Tom Mix
6:00-P. Schubert
6:15-Street Man
6:30-News
6:45-Sports
7:00-News
7:15-Victory
7:30-A. Hale
7:45-Answer Man
8:00-F. Singiser
8:15-Now It Can
8:30-Sketch
9:00-News
9:15-Real Life
9:30-Serenade
10:00-Play
10:30-Symphonette
11:00-News
11:30-Dance Orch.

770k-WJZ-685M

8:00 a.m.-Fitzg'lds
8:15-Your Life
8:30-Nan Craig
9:00-Br'kfast Club
10:00-True Story
10:30-Hymns
10:45-Listening
11:00-Breakfast
11:30-News
11:45-Ted Malone
12:00-Glamour
12:30-News
12:45-Exchange
1:00-Baukhage
1:15-C. Bennett
1:30-Galen Drake
2:00-News
2:15-Duo
2:30-Fitzgeralds
3:00-Best Seller
3:30-Ladies
4:00-News
4:15-OPA
4:30-News
4:45-Hop Harrigan
5:00-Terry
5:15-Dick Tracy
5:30-J. Armstrong
5:45-I. Wicker
6:00-News
6:15-Facts
6:30-Whose War?
6:45-Charlie Chan
7:00-News
7:15-R. Swing
7:30-Olsen Or.
8:00-Pic. Pat
8:15-News
8:30-Town Meet
9:30-Variations
10:00-Drama
10:30-Herman Or.
11:00-News
11:15-Vocalist
11:30-Brooks Or.

Fights Last Night

(By The Associated Press)

Philadelphia—Allie Stolz, 134½, Newark, N. J., decisioned Wesley Mouzon, 134, Philadelphia (10).

Providence, R. I.—Nava Esparza, 142¾, Mexico City, decisioned Henry Jordan, 144, Philadelphia (10).

Pittsburgh — Doll Rafferty, 135, Milwaukee, defeated Joe Peralta, 133, Tamaqua, Pa. (10).

West Springfield, Mass.—Joey Angelo, 136½, Philadelphia, outpointed George Larover, 138, Philadelphia (10). Gus (Pell) Mell, 137, Montreal, defeated George (Dusty) Brown, 134, Reading, Pa. (10).

PEACE USHERS IN NEW ERA IN SPORTS WORLD

By MURRAY ROSE

New York, Aug. 15 (AP)—Baseball and racing are planning to go full blast today on America's first peaceful day in nearly four years with Japan's surrender ushering in a new sports era that is expected to make the "golden twenties" look tarnished in comparison.

Racing and baseball magnates had planned to close down their plants if President Truman asked the people to observe a day of prayer. But the President proclaimed Wednesday and Thursday as legal holidays and since both sports normally operate on holidays the officials decided to carry on as usual.

Baseball leaders met in Washington today to discuss developments and it was believed that Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, would hand them the good news that the World Series could be played this October.

The ODT chieftain indicated last night there would be glad tidings regarding the World Series, football and other fall events by saying "there is a possibility of those things being arranged."

Bowl Tilts Assured

Football's post-season bowl games were considered to be a cinch but racing leaders were hoping that the restrictions on movement of horses by common carriers would be lifted soon enough to allow a meeting of Busher and Gallorette, the two great three-year-old fillies.

The long awaited Joe Louis-Billy Conn return bout was being discussed in the same breath with $5,000,000 gates by fight figures along Jacobs Beach last night. The two are regarded as a certainty to outdraw the top gross of $2,650,000 registered by Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney in their memorable fight in Chicago in 1927.

Talk of a 1948 Oylmpiad was in the air as Avery Brundage, president of the American Oylmpic Association, sailed for London to attend a meeting of the International Olympic committee.

Officials here said Brundage is taking with him the bids of several U. S. cities, including Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles but the officials indicated that bomb-devastated London probably would get first crack at the games last held in Berlin in 1936.

Plans for a resumption of international competition in golf, tennis, polo and yachting are expected to get the attention of sports leaders soon.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Tuesday's Results

Cleveland 3, Boston 0.
St. Louis 5, Washington 4.
Other games postponed, rain and wet grounds.

Standing of the Teams

Detroit	61	43	.587
Washington	58	47	.552
Chicago	54	50	.519
New York	52	49	.515
Cleveland	53	51	.510
St. Louis	51	52	.495
Boston	51	55	.481
Philadelphia	34	67	.337

Today's Schedule

Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago (two games).
New York at St. Louis (night games).

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Tuesday's Results

New York 5, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 2, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 5 (first game)
Pittsburgh 6, Boston 2 (second)
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1 (night game).

Standing of the Teams

Chicago	69	37	.651
St. Louis	65	44	.596
Brooklyn	61	46	.570
New York	59	50	.541
Pittsburgh	57	54	.514
Boston	50	61	.450
Cincinnati	43	62	.410
Philadelphia	29	79	.269

Today's Schedule

Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at New York, (2 games)
Cincinnati at Boston, two games)
St. Louis at Philadelphia, (twilight and night games).

YESTERDAY'S MINOR LEAGUE SCORES

(By The Associated Press)

International League

Toronto 6-10, Newark 3-9.
Montreal 2-8, Baltimore 1-9.
Buffalo 18, Jersey City 4.
Rochester 10, Syracuse 2.

American Association

Kansas City 8, Louisville 2.
Indianapolis 10, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 5 (second game postponed, rain).
Toledo - Minneapolis postponed, rain.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 5, Albany 2.
Scranton 3-2, Hartford 1-11.
Utica 1-3, Elmira 0-2.
Williamsport 6, Binghamton 2.

SECRETARY EXPIRES

Harrisburg, Aug. 15 (AP)—Ralph L. Walter, secretary of the State Board of Finance and Revenue, was found dead in his bed of a heart attack yesterday, Assistant Coroner Frank Heidel reported.

Lancaster Loses 12-Inning Tilt

(By The Associated Press)

The Wilmington Blue Rocks edged Lancaster 5-4 in 12 innings last night to move within four games of the Interstate league leaders.

Eddie Volan's home run off Tex Kardow was the deciding blow. The Rocks tied the score with a three-run rally in the ninth inning to send the game into overtime.

Hagerstown's Owls snapped Allentown's eight-game winning streak with a 6-5 win. Conk Merriweather smashed out three hits for the losers, including a home run, but his own-man show was not enough to extend the Red Birds' skein.

York and Trenton postponed their game to celebrate V-J Day.

Sports Roundup

By HUGH FULLERTON, JR.

New York, Aug. 15 (AP)—One reason why major league baseball is determined to develop a brand new program for postwar expansion is the infusion of new and dynamic blood in the ownership of five clubs since the war began. . . . Young Bob Carpenter hasn't had much to say since he bought the Phillies because he's been in the army, but the addition of Branch Rickey and Larry MacPhail to the list of club owners more than makes up for his silence. . . . The Braves' new owners, Lou Perini, Guido Rugo and Joe Maney have been active in league affairs and Richard Muckerman may become more active since he has control of the Browns. . . . Then, too, prexy Horace Stoneham has assumed a more important role with the Giants in the past couple of years and there have been recurrent rumors that still another club, the White Sox, may change hands. . . . The old guard hardly can run things its own way now.

CLIPPING FROM BEHIND?

Jack Hulme, veteran Penn State athletic trainer, cuts hair on the side (also the top and about the ears). . . . His only customers are members of the football squad—who probably have been clipped often enough that they don't mind a few extra nicks.

SERVICE DEPT.

A few days before it was decided that the Bainbridge, Md., naval training center would field a football team this fall the last survivor of last year's unbeaten team, Chuck Mehelich, ex-Duquesne end, was detached for foreign duty. . . . Two recent additions gave the Camp Lee, Va., baseball team an outfield that would be the envy of most major league clubs. Pete Reiser and Johnny Lindell came along to join ex-Giant Buster Maynard. . . . When sports editor Johnny Derr of the Burma-India "roundup" recently visited a rest camp at Subathu, India, he sent this word back to haedquarters: "It's typically army to arrange a rest camp and then have so much sports equipment that a fellow couldn't rest if he wanted to."

SPORT SHORTS

New York, Aug. 15 (AP) — The odds against a hole in one, according to World-Telegram tournament standards, are 9,240 to 1. In the 12 years the New York paper has conducted its contest, only four aces have been made by the 7,392 golfers who hit 36,960 balls. The closest this year was a shot by Leslie J. Armour, of Newark, N. J., that landed 4½ inches from the cup.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 15 (AP) — Garden State race track will continue to operate unless President Truman's V-J proclamation dictates otherwise, General Manager Walter H. Donovan announced.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15 (AP) — Shortstop Wally Flager has been sent to Utica of the Eastern league, the Philadelphia Phillies reported.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15 (AP)—Loren Laprade, former Stanford university lineman for whom the Philadelphia Eagles have waited three years, is through with football. Laprade notified the Eagles that a trick knee has failed to respond properly following an operation last fall.

Potato Crop Loss Is Put At Million

Coudersport, Pa., Aug. 15 (AP)—News of a million-dollar crop loss greeted members of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers' association, assembled today at Camp Potato, near here, for their annual field day.

Agriculture Secretary Miles Horst informed them the heavy July rains in eastern counties cut the crop by about 465,000 bushels and that production is threatened further by late blight.

COMPLETE SELLOUT

Milwaukee (AP)—Early shoppers had cleaned out L. W. Musch's meat counters when an elderly woman entered the market.

"Have you any beef?" she asked.
"No, I'm sorry," Musch said.
"Any pork?"
"No, I'm sorry."
"Any lamb?"
"No, I'm sorry."
"I just wanted to hear you say that," the woman said with a laugh. "I don't have any red points either."

EXPECT SPORTS REGULATIONS TO BE EASED SOON

By BUS HAM

Washington, Aug. 15 (AP)—Coming quickly after Japan's surrender, government actions today and tomorrow probably will start turning sports back toward peacetime conditions.

With remarkable timing—just 16 hours after President Truman announced that the Japanese had quit—baseball today begins outlining a large-scale postwar expansion program. The two-day meeting opens at 11 a. m. (EWT).

At the same time, the Office of Defense Transportation is expected to figure out ways of relaxing travel restrictions affecting the 1945 world series, professional football, horse racing and post-season college football games.

To Ease Travel Rules

Five minutes after President Truman released the news of Japan's capitulation last night, Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, said in effect that ODT will ease its pinch on sports travel.

He commented that "there is a possibility of those things being arranged for," meaning the world series, professional football's 13 non-championship games, bowl football games and relaxation of restrictions on horse racing.

Johnson said an announcement covering all civilian travel will be made either today or tomorrow.

Calls Joint Meeting

Even though "we'll have a devil of a railroad load until next June," the ODT chief said that "at the same time I feel civilians are entitled to some relaxation."

Commissioner A. B. "Happy" Chandler called together baseball's postwar committee for the first joint meeting of major and minor leagues since he became the game's boss.

Further consideration of war veterans returning to baseball, how to give the game back to the corner lot kids and "general matters" will be among the subjects discussed.

Plans also will be made to revive minor leagues which stopped playing during the war and to organize many new small circuits.

Eastern League

(By The Associated Press)

The Wilkes-Barre Barons, who have specialized this year in knocking off second place teams in the Eastern league are still a strong factor in the lead chase, headed for the past month by Utica.

The Barons split with Hartford last night as the league slate was disrupted by the news of the Japanese surrender. Wilkes-Barre was whitewashed 2-0 in the opener but came back to take a 10-2 decision in the night cap and remain three and one-half games behind Utica.

Albany downed Scranton 6-4 and Elmira edged Binghamton 4-3.

The second Elmira-Binghamton game went into the discard on receipt of the surrender news and the Williamsport-Utica clash was postponed for a victory celebration.

STEW OVER TAXES

Idaho Falls, Idaho, Aug. 15 (AP)—Fred Keefer bought an acre of land from Bonneville county for one dollar, but later was informed the sale was illegal because the advertised description was wrong.

The county then sent him a tax bill for 17 cents.

Ponders Keefer: "If I don't own the land, why the taxes? If I pay the taxes, do I own the land?"

The county commission will answer his questions—after consulting a lawyer.

In 400 B.C. Archytas of Tarentum made a wooden pigeon that could fly.

Forest fire sometimes travels faster than deer can run.

PROBING FATAL DETROIT FIRE

Detroit, Aug. 15 (AP)—Police and fire officials pushed an inquiry Tuesday into one of Detroit's worst disasters—a boxing plant blaze which snuffed out the lives of 13 persons Monday.

In the hushed rooms of receiving hospital doctors and nurses worked at the same time to keep the death toll from rising, with more than a score of injured and burned under treatment.

The swift blaze, feeding on inflammables, broke out in mid-afternoon and swept the plant of the Export Box and Sealer company. Within moments the two-story building had turned into a crucible, and the employes, mostly women, fought to escape.

Some, with clothes aflame, plunged through upper story windows to the sidewalk below. One woman burned to death on a window ledge.

Ten victims, ranging in age from 20 to 62, have been identified. Nine were women.

Two men, both employes, were under technical arrest today as the investigation progressed. One of them himself was burned and in the hospital as a police prisoner.

The company which employs 160 persons, was engaged in boxing war materials for overseas shipment. Fire Marshal Edward W. Hall said one theory was that the fire resulted from a leak of inflammable matter from a de-greasing tank.

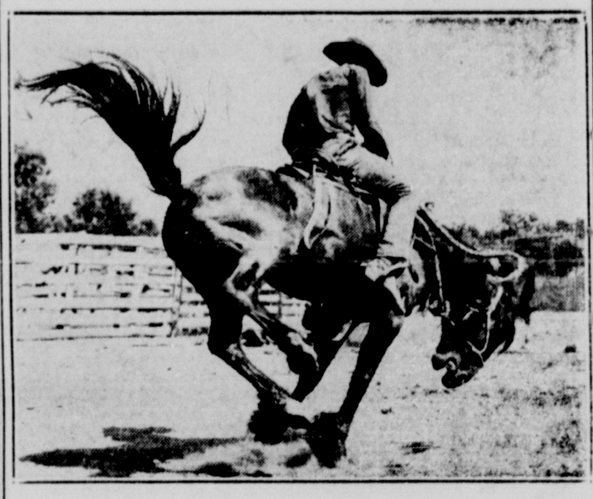
Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15 (AP) — The Third Service Command has granted its soldier and civilian workers at all military installations in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland a two-day holiday, Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general, announced. All persons except those necessary for maintenance operations were given today and tomorrow to celebrate the Japanese surrender.

Brenda—Will You Step Out With Me Tonight?

I know I've been an awful grouch not taking you any place lately. But after standing all day at my new job, my feet darn near killed me with calluses and burning. Now I've reformed—or rather my feet have—thanks to the medicinal Ice-Mint you advised. Never tried anything that seemed to draw the pain and fire right out so fast—and the way it helps soften calluses is nobody's business! Been able to get some extra overtime money—so what do you say, let's go dancing tonight. You can step on my Ice-Mint feet all you want.

WHOOPEE!!! "Let'er buck" will be the battle cry of the Cowboys and Cowgirls at the big

RODEO and STAMPEDE



Williams Grove Speedway

August 16, 17, 18, 19 — 8:30 P. M.
Special Matinee Sunday, August 19th—3:00 P. M.

Scores of Cowboys and Cowgirls—Wild Stock—Riding—Roping—Wild Bill Riding—Bucking Horses—Bronco Riding—Bulldogging

"A Cavalcade of Thrills Direct from the Wild West"
DON'T MISS IT!

General Adm. 83c — Bleachers $1.08 — Grand Stand $1.33—
Reserved Seats $1.54
All above prices subject to Federal Taxes—

COMING—Joie Chitwood and his Hell on Wheels Thrill and Crash Show
Sunday, August 26th

GREAT GRANGERS PICNIC (74th Year)
August 27th to Sept. 3, Incl.
"Six Big Days and Nights"



Proudly We Pay Tribute to the Members of the Armed Forces from Adams County!

FINAL VICTORY

ADAMS COUNTY CO-OP EGG ASSOCIATION

Victory Edition **THE GETTYSBURG TIMES** *Second Section*

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES, VICTORY EDITION

Highlight Dates In The History Of The War That Japan Started Dec. 7, 1941

1941

Dec. 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor. On the same day (Dec. 8, East Longitude time) they hit Wake, Guam, Philippines, Malaya and Hong Kong and invade Thailand.

Dec. 8—U. S. and Great Britain declare war on Japan. Japanese attack Midway, take Thailand, move into Malaya.

Dec. 9—Japanese occupy northern Gilbert islands.

Dec. 10—Enemy lands in Philippines, sinks British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya.

Dec. 12—Guam occupied.

Dec. 22—Enemy makes additional landings in Philippines. First American troops arrive in Australia.

Dec. 24—Wake falls.

Dec. 25—Hong Kong "fortress" falls to Japanese.

Dec. 27—Manila bombed despite declaration as open city.

1942

Jan. 2—Japanese occupy Manila and Cavite naval base.

Jan. 11—Celebes invaded.

Jan. 15—Japanese advance into Burma.

Jan. 23—Enemy lands on New Britain.

Jan. 23-24—U. S. destroyers attack Japanese forces in Makassar strait.

Jan. 29—Americans land on Fiji islands.

Feb. 1—U. S. carriers and cruisers attack enemy bases in Marshall and Gilbert islands.

Feb. 15—Singapore surrenders.

Feb. 24—U. S. task force bombards Wake.

Feb. 27-Mar. 1—Allies lose 13 vessels in battle of the Java sea.

Mar. 4—U. S. Navy raids Marcus island.

Mar. 5—Japanese take Batavia.

Mar. 10—Rangoon, Burma's capital falls; Japanese conquer Java. U. S. carriers attack enemy bases at Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea.

Mar. 12—Yanks land in New Caledonia.

Mar. 13—Japanese invade Solomon islands.

Mar. 17—Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrives in Australia, leaving Philippine command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.

Mar. 31—Enemy opens all-out assault on Bataan.

Apr. 9—Fighting ends on Bataan peninsula.

Apr. 18—Doolittle's "Shangri-La" bombers raid Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya.

Apr. 28—Japanese claim occupation of all important bases along northern shores of Dutch New Guinea.

Apr. 30—Lashio, Burma road key, falls to Japanese.

May 4—U. S. carrier planes hit enemy ships in newly occupied Solomons.

May 5—British land in Madagascar to foil Japanese submarine operations.

May 6—Corregidor falls; organized Philippine campaign ends.

May 4-8—Carrier Lexington lost, Yorktown disabled, as U. S. sinks or damages eight big Japanese ships in battle of the Coral sea.

May 13—Japanese occupy Burma.

June 3—Dutch Harbor, Alaska, is air-raided. Landings in Aleutians (Attu, Agattu and Kiska) follow.

June 3-6—U. S. Navy routs enemy force in battle of Midway, sinking four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and one transport and damaging eight ships.

July 4—The "Flying Tigers," volunteer U. S. airmen in China, join U. S. Army Air Forces.

July 22—Japanese land at Buna and Gona, New Guinea.

Aug. 7—U. S. Marines land on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in first major Allied offensive of the Pacific war.

Aug. 8—Enemy resistance overcome at Tulagi.

Aug. 9—Battle of Savo island ends with one Australian and three U. S. heavy cruisers lost after Japanese night attack.

Aug. 17-18—U. S. force raids Makin.

Aug. 23-25—American naval and air forces off Solomons repel enemy reconnaissance fleet.

Aug. 26—Japanese land at Milne Bay, New Guinea.

Aug. 30—Adak occupied by U. S. forces.

Sept. 15—USS Wasp sunk in Solomon area.

Sept. 25—Japanese turned back from Port Moresby.

Oct. 7—Japanese evacuate Agattu in Aleutians.

Oct. 11-12—Battle of Cape Esperance results in enemy loss of four cruisers and four destroyers sunk; one U. S. destroyer is sunk.

Oct. 26—Battle of Santa Cruz islands. U. S. carrier Hornet sunk, but nine enemy ships are damaged.

Nov. 13-15—Battle of Guadalcanal gives U. S. decisive naval victory as 16 Japanese warships and four transports are sunk.

Nov. 30-Dec. 1—Battle of Tassafaronga (Lunga Point).

Dec. 9—Allies occupy Gona in New Guinea.

Dec. 14—MacArthur's troops occupy Buna village, New Guinea.

Dec. 20—U. S. bombers attack shore installations at Kiska.

1943

Jan. 4—Allies take Buna Mission, New Guinea.

Jan. 6—First U. S. daylight raid on Rabaul, New Britain, costs Japanese nine ships.

Jan. 12—U. S. forces occupy Amchitka island, Aleutians.

Jan. 24—Organized Japanese resistance over at Sanananda, New Guinea.

Jan. 30—Japanese sink USS Chicago.

Feb. 9—U. S. forces completely occupy Guadalcanal. Enemy loses 50,000 men.

Feb. 20—U. S. Navy shells Attu.

Mar. 2-6—Battle of Bismarck sea, fought by MacArthur's bombers, cost Japanese three cruisers, seven destroyers, 12 transports and 15,000 troops.

Mar. 15—Yanks bomb Kiska six times in a day.

Mar. 23—Allies completely occupy Mombare river area in New Guinea.

Mar. 26—Navy drives Japanese convoy of four cruisers, four destroyers and two cargo ships from Aleutians.

Apr. 1—Chinese drive Nipponese from Yunan province into Burma.

Apr. 30—Kiska bombed for 145th time in a month.

May 4—U. S. announces occupation of Russell islands in February.

May 11—Yanks land on Attu.

May 20—Japanese open large-scale offensive along Hupeh-Honan border in China.

May 29—U. S. captures Attu as organized resistance ends.

June 1—Chinese rout five enemy divisions southwest of Ichang.

June 22—Americans move onto Woodlark, Trobriand islands, off east tip of New Guinea.

June 30—Yanks and Aussies land on Rendova and New Georgia islands in the Solomons and Nassau bay, New Guinea.

July 5-6—U. S. fleet scores heavily in battle of Kula gulf.

July 8—British and Indian troops enter Maungdaw, Burma, in raid.

July 12-13—Navy sinks Japanese cruiser, three destroyers in additional action in Kula gulf.

July 16—Allies occupy Mubo, New Guinea.

Aug. 6—Yanks conquer Munda, New Georgia.

Aug. 6-7—Navy sinks cruiser and two destroyers in Vella gulf action.

Aug. 15—U. S. and Canadian forces invade Kiska to find Japanese have fled the island.

Aug. 17—MacArthur occupies Vella Lavella in Central Solomons.

Aug. 27—Japanese quit New Georgia.

Aug. 30—Americans win Arundel island in the Solomons.

Aug. 31—Navy attacks Marcus island.

Sept. 11—Army announces capture of Salamaua.

Sept. 16—MacArthur captures Lae, New Guinea.

Sept. 29—Marines land at Nanumea in Ellice group.

Oct. 2—Finschhafen falls to Allies after 10-day campaign.

Oct. 5—U. S. and Australian forces move onto Kolombangara.

Oct. 27—Allies land on Treasure islands in the Solomons.

Nov. 1—Marines invade Bougainville.

Nov. 1-2—Japanese cruiser and four destroyers sunk off Bougainville.

Nov. 21—Marines and soldiers land on Makin and Tarawa.

Nov. 23—U. S. forces capture Makin, complete Gilberts conquest.

Dec. 9—Chinese recapture Changteh in China's "rice bowl" area.

Dec. 15—Yanks invade Arawe, New Britain.

Dec. 26—Marines land at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, opposite Arawe.

Dec. 30—Airstrips at Cape Gloucester captured.

1944

Jan. 2—Allies land at Saidor, New Guinea.

Jan. 22-29—Japanese lose 149 aircraft in Allied strikes over Rabaul.

Feb. 1—U. S. invades Kwajalein atoll in Marshal islands after heavy sea and air bombardment.

Feb. 5—U. S. cruisers and destroyers bombard Paramushiro in Kuriles.

Feb. 6—British take Maungdaw, Burma.

Feb. 7—Enemy resistance ends on Kwajalein.

Feb. 10—Yanks and Aussies win Huon peninsula campaign with 14,000 enemy casualties.

Feb. 15—Allies move onto Green islands.

Feb. 18-19—U. S. task forces hammer Truk.

Feb. 20—Americans invade Eniwetok.

Feb. 21-22—Carrier task force strikes Marianas.

Feb. 29—Yanks invade Admiralty islands.

Mar. 6—Marines jump up New Britain's coast to Talasea.

Mar. 10-14—Americans capture Wotho, Ujae and Lae atolls in Marshalls.

Mar. 14—U. S. troops land at Linga, Linga, New Britain.

Mar. 15—Americans land on Manus, largest island of the Admiralties.

Mar. 16—Liberators make first land-based attack on Truk. Japanese open Manipur campaign on India's border.

Mar. 18—Americans and British

(Continued on Page 2)

R. S. Grissinger



Pfc. Robert S. Grissinger, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Grissinger, York Springs R. 1, reported as missing in action in Germany April 7, was declared as killed in action by the War Department on June 8. Grissinger entered the service January 24, 1944, and went overseas in October, 1944. He served with an infantry regiment with the Seventh Army. Before his induction he was a pre-medical student at Dickinson college.

Donald O. Price



T. Sgt. Donald O. Price, 21, son of Mrs. Helen Price, Baltimore street, is presumed as dead by the War Department after having been missing in action since his bomber blew up over Austria July 26, 1944. He entered the Air Corps in December, 1942. Price went overseas on his 21st birthday, January 30, 1944, going to Africa and then Italy.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

In the Name and by Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG, PA.

WITH JOYOUS PRAYER in our hearts and on our lips, we welcome the end of tragedy and bloodshed into which the world was plunged by evil men who denied Almighty God.

Humbly, we thank the Creator of all mankind for victory and the return of peace, not only for ourselves but also for the unborn generations. We pray that the earth shall never again be darkened by war and conflict.

We are thankful that civilization has been saved in its most crucial and costly test. The heroic valor and sacrifice of our boys and girls in uniform and the patriotic support of our people on the home front have crushed those who attempted to destroy the highway of civilization. The road to a better and happier world lies before us if we follow American traditions. May we be granted Divine guidance in building the future on a foundation of human rights, freedom and justice.



In our rejoicing over the return of peace, we must not be unmindful of our solemn obligation to those who bore the pain and anguish of battle. We must not forget the more than 20,000 Pennsylvania boys and girls who made the supreme sacrifice, many of whom lie buried far from the land they loved and which they died to preserve. May Heaven's blessing rest upon them and bring solace to their loved ones.

Let us immediately rededicate ourselves to the works of peace and reconvert our war plants to the implements for good. This we can do by following the old-fashioned American attributes of humility, tolerance, hard work, thrift and profound belief in God.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Edward Martin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby designate and proclaim this Victorious Day as a Day of Rejoicing for Victory and a Day of Prayer for the Future. May this day bring forth a new dawn of enlightenment, illuminating the world with deeper understanding, broader tolerance and closer brotherhood among all of us who strive for the betterment of the human race.

I request that the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, except those engaged in protective services, turn from their accustomed tasks on this day and join in reverent and patriotic tribute to the unconquerable spirit of free men the world over. It is my earnest wish that the people of this Commonwealth assemble in their respective places of worship at an appropriate hour to express grateful acknowledgment of Divine favor and to pay tribute to those who brought us deliverance from the sufferings of war and established the triumph of righteousness over tyranny and aggression.

Furthermore, I direct that the Flag be displayed from all public buildings, schools, homes, business and industrial establishments and other suitable places for a period of thirty days beginning this day as a proud symbol of renewed allegiance and strengthened devotion to the principles for which it stands.

I direct further, the immediate closing of all State Liquor Stores and that no intoxicating beverages be sold or dispensed in any licensed establishment under the supervision of the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board until further order.

Edward Martin

PEACE IN THE WORLD

We Stand United
With All Peoples
To Raise A Grateful
Prayer of Thanksgiving
For A Just

PEACE

In The

WORLD

GILBERT, Cleaners

J. W. GILBERT

Gettysburg Pennsylvania

Our Salute to the Men in the Armed Forces Who Did It Again!



ALBERT J. LENTZ POST No. 202
AMERICAN LEGION

In Appreciation

Let us all give thanks to Him who is Omnipotent for this gracious Peace... be grateful for His blessings...and mindful that without His guidance and leadership no nation nor individual can righteously achieve an objective or goal. Let us all remember in our prayers all those who have made the supreme sacrifice and give thanks for those who return.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH
Rev. Fr. Mark E. Stock, Rector

Highlights

(Continued from Page 1)

landed from planes behind enemy lines in Burma open first engagement with the enemy.

Mar. 20—Marines land on Emirau in the St. Matthias group. U. S. and Chinese troops smash foe in Hukawng valley of northern Burma.

Mar. 23—India invaded by Japanese via Burma.

Mar. 23-28—Yanks secure Ailinglapalap, Namu, Ebon, Namorik atolls and Kili island in the Marshalls.

Mar. 30-Apr. 1—American fleet hits Palaus and western Carolines.

Apr. 13—Aussies capture Bogadjim, threaten Madang, New Guinea.

Apr. 19—Saipan and Tinian hit by Army and Navy heavy bombers for the first time.

Apr. 19—Japanese open new drive in Honan province, China. Allies bomb Rabaul for 16th consecutive day.

Apr. 22—MacArthur's forces land at Hollandia and Aitape.

Apr. 24—Yanks occupy Ujelang atoll to complete Marshalls operation.

Apr. 25—Australian and U. S. troops win Madang on northeast New Guinea.

Apr. 28—Conquest of Hollandia completed.

May 12—Rocket guns used by U. S. fighters and bombers in raid on Rabaul.

May 17—Chinese and U. S. troops capture airfield at Myitkyina, Burma.

May 20—MacArthur wins Wakde islands, 115 miles west of Hollandia after landings on May 17.

May 27—Allies land on Biak island.

May 31—Army bombers hammer Truk and Ponape for 11th day in the month.

June 11-14—Carrier task force smashes Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Pagan and Rota in Marianas.

June 15—Americans land on Saipan as first carrier task force strikes are made at Bonin and Volcano islands.

June 16—B-29 Superfortresses bomb Yawata, Japan, from China in first land-based raid on Japanese home islands.

June 18—Chinese lose Changsha.

June 19—Japanese lose 402 planes and Americans 17 off Saipan in aircraft battle.

June 20—American carrier planes drive off enemy fleet near Saipan in first battle of the Philippine sea, sinking or damaging 18 warships.

June 24—Carrier aircraft strike Iwo Jima.

July 2—Yanks land on Noemfoor island.

July 4—Carrier force hits Bonnins, Volcanoes.

July 7—Japanese counterattack on Saipan, but are thrown back with heavy losses to both sides.

July 9—Organized resistance ends on Saipan. Superfortresses hit Japan.

July 20—Premier Hideki Tojo and his cabinet resign.

July 21—After bombardment by air and sea units which began June 19, Yanks invade Guam.

July 23—New Japanese cabinet formed under Gen. Kuniaki Koiso.

July 24—Marines land on Tinian.

July 30—Allies move onto Sansapor.

Aug. 1—Organized resistance ends on Tinian.

Aug. 3—Myitkyina, important base in north Burma, falls to Chinese and American troops after three-month siege.

Aug. 9—Japanese win Hengyang, China.

Aug. 10—Yanks win Guam but mopping-up continues.

Aug. 15—Japanese driven completely out of India by British and Indian troops.

Aug. 24—Heavy bombers make biggest raid on Halmahera in campaign to neutralize the island.

Sept. 4-5—Liberators hit Marcus Island for first time.

Sept. 6-14—Navy task force planes bombard Palaus.

Sept 15—Yanks invade Peleliu in the Palaus and MacArthur's troops land on Morotai in the Halmaheras.

Sept. 20—Enemy resistance ends on Angaur, Palaus, after Allied landing Sept. 17.

Sept. 21-22—Carrier-based aircraft smash Luzon, sinking 40 ships and destroying 357 aircraft.

Sept. 28—Marines land on Ngesebus and Kongaura in Palaus against light opposition.

Oct. 8—Japanese land on coast of Fukien province in China.

Oct. 9—U. S. fleet shells Marcus island. Americans make easy landing on Garakayo islands in Palaus.

Oct. 10—Carrier planes open attack on Ryukyu Archipelago, sink or damage 127 ships.

Oct. 12-15—Carrier Task Force strikes at Formosa destroying 416 Japanese planes and 32 ships.

Oct. 13—Organized resistance ends on Peleliu.

Oct. 20—MacArthur "comes back" as his forces storm ashore Philippines at Leyte.

Oct. 23—Yanks take Tacloban, Leyte's capital.

Oct. 23-26—U. S. Third and Seventh Fleets and submarines sink 24 Japanese ships including two battleships, four carriers and 12 cruisers in second Battle of the Philippine Sea. America loses six ships. Navy calls engagement "one of the decisive victories of the war."

Oct. 26—Yanks move to Samar from Leyte.

Oct. 27—Allies land on Schelde islands.

Nov. 11-12—Navy bombards Iwo Jima in Volcano islands.

Nov. 16—Yanks win Mapia islands north of New Guinea.

Nov. 23—Yanks take Limon on Leyte.

Nov. 24 — Superfortresses bomb Tokyo for first time from Saipan base.

Dec. 7—MacArthur's forces land at Ormoc Bay, Leyte.

Dec. 8—Army heavy bombers and fleet warships blast Iwo Jima.

Dec. 9—Yanks on Leyte take Ormoc.

Dec. 15—U. S. forces invade Mindoro in the Philippines. Bhamo falls to Chinese.

Dec. 31—MacArthur announces end of organized resistance on Leyte.

1945

Jan. 3-4—Carrier planes strike at Formosa and Okinawa.

Jan. 5—Marinduque island falls to Yanks. British and Indian amphibious troops land on Akyab island, Burma.

Jan. 9—Yanks land in Lingayen Gulf area of Luzon.

Jan. 10—U. S. Army announces completion of Ledo Road to Myitkyina.

Jan. 12—Third Fleet aircraft blast Japanese installations in Indo-China.

Jan. 21—Yanks take Tarlac, 58 miles from Manila.

Jan. 23—Ledo-Burma Road is opened.

Jan. 29—U. S. landings made at Subic Bay area of Luzon.

Jan. 31—Japanese complete seizure of Hankow-Canton railway.

Feb. 5—Yank troops enter Manila.

Feb. 7—Namyung and Kanksien, former AAF bases, lost by Chinese.

Feb. 16—Americans take Bataan after landing in Mariveles harbor.

Feb. 16—U. S. paratroopers land on Corregidor.

Feb. 16-17—Pacific Fleet carrier planes attack Tokyo in waves while warships bombard Iwo Jima.

Feb. 19—Marines land on Iwo Jima against fanatical opposition. Fleet pounds Kurile islands.

Feb. 22—Third Marine division reinforces Fourth and Fifth on Iwo.

Feb. 23—Marines reach summit of Mount Suribachi at southern tip of Iwo Jima.

Feb. 25—Virtually all Japanese resistance at Manila ends.

Feb. 28—Yanks land on Palawan.

Mar. 8—Lashio falls; Burma Road cleared from Lashio to Kunming.

Mar. 9—Indian troops enter Mandalay.

Mar. 10—MacArthur lands on Mindanao.

Mar. 17—Iwo Jima captured.

Mar. 18—MacArthur moves onto Panay.

Mar. 19-20—Carrier planes smash 15 Japanese warships and destroy 475 planes in strike on Kyushu.

Mar. 20—British capture Mandalay.

Mar. 22—Resistance ends on Panay.

Mar. 27—Japanese advance in China forces 14th AAF to evacuate bases at Laochokow. Americans occupy Kerama islands.

Apr. 1—After ten day bombardment by fleet forces, U. S. Tenth Army invades Okinawa. Yanks land at Legaspi on Luzon.

Apr. 5—Gen. of Army Douglas MacArthur and Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz appointed to lead army and navy drives in Pacific.

Apr. 5—Russia denounces neutrality pact with Japan as Koiso cabinet falls and is replaced by one headed by Adm. Kantaro Suzuki.

Apr. 8—Japanese battleship, two cruisers and three destroyers sunk by carrier forces off Kyushu.

Apr. 17—Yanks reach Cape Hedo northern tip of Okinawa.

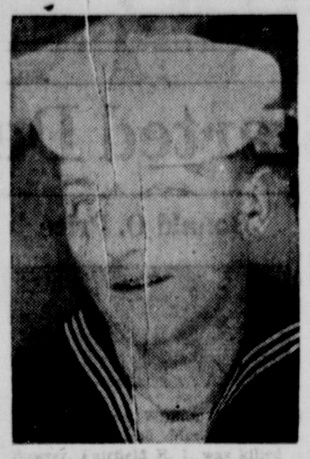
Apr. 18—Yanks land at Malabang and Parang in Mindanao. U. S. landing on Balabac threatens Borneo.

Apr. 29—Americans take Baguio, Philippine summer capital.

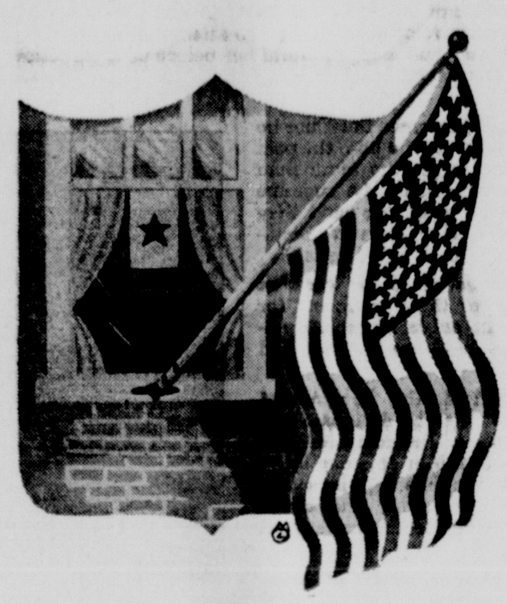
May 1—Allies invade Tarakan, Borneo.

(Continued on Page 4)

Roger W. Bowser



S 2/C Roger William Bowser, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Bowser, Fairfield R. 1, was killed in action in the Pacific. He entered the service October 26, 1944, and had been overseas since February. The Bowser family formerly resided at Hagerstown.



PEACE

Let this day be an Eternal Warning to all men who would defy Human Rights and outrage Human Decency.

BLUE PARROT TEA ROOM

JAMES A. AUMEN



Peace Proclaimed

. . . To America and the rest of the World this day is a memorable one. . . . And with the rest of the World Americans give thanks even as they prepare for that extra effort necessary to make a lasting Peace. . . .

THE COFFMAN-FISHER CO.

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A Tribute-

To those who served and died that the things free peoples cherish most might live on.

Nellie's Beauty Shop

Amy Marsden Jeanne McCleaf

GETTYSBURG, PA.



On this DAY of VICTORY

— for our part — our thoughts are with all those whose irreparable sacrifices have made this day a reality —

FABER'S

FRED S. FABER

Gettysburg, Pa.

"Well Done"

Today we give thanks that the hard and bitter struggle in the World is over — that the forces of brutal greed and tyranny have been shackled. With humble hearts we pay homage to the heroism of our brave sons who fell on the battlefields of freedom and express out gratitude to the men and women and military leaders who so splendidly fought and conquered our enemies.

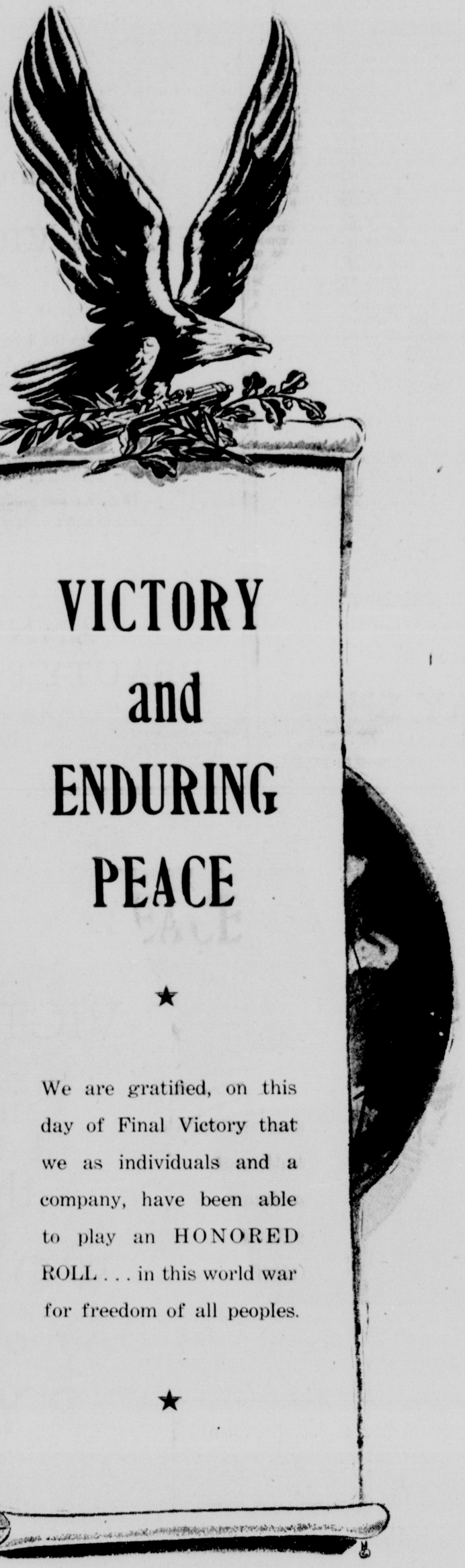
We are happy to say "Well done, son – welcome home for good!"

We pay special Honor to the many men and women from Emmitsburg who are and have served in the Armed Forces - - -

B. H. BOYLE, Emmitsburg, Md.

Complete Food Market – Locker System

AN HONORED ROLL



We Proudly Honor The Employes Of Our Companies Who Have Answered Their Country's Call So That Old Glory May Forever Wave Triumphantly

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FELIX H. YINGLING
CHARLES J. YINGLING
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NORMAN PETERS
JOHN D. SENTZ
DANIEL SHANK
FRANCIS I. GROFT
BRUCE V. NUNEMAKER
WALTER F. RILEY
RICHARD STARNER
JOHN R. WANTZ

★ Killed in Action

★ ★ ★ ★

We are justifiably proud of our HONOR ROLL on this Day of Final Victory. . . . 131 men and women in the armed forces . . . and 400 civilians whose efforts here have helped produce civilian needs for the home.

Conscious of the responsibilities to continue and bend every effort in producing Post War production for the enduring peace to come.

★ ★ ★ ★

GETTYSBURG FURNITURE COMPANY
REASER FURNITURE COMPANY
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Highlights

(Continued from Page 2)

May 4—British and Indian forces complete occupation of Rangoon.

May 6 — MacArthur announces complete liberation of Davao, Mindanao.

May 24 and May 26—Superfortresses devastate Tokyo with fire bombs.

May 27—Chinese recapture Yungning to cut Japan's lifeline from north China to Indo-China and Malaya.

May 29—Marines storm into Shuri castle, Japanese strongpoint on Okinawa.

June 4—Yanks land on Oruku pensinsula, Okinawa.

June 10—Australians land at Brunei Bay, Borneo.

June 18—Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., U. S. Tenth Army commander, killed on Okinawa.

June 21—Organized resistance ends on Okinawa.

June 24—Australians complete recapture of Miri oil fields in West Borneo.

June 26—Yanks seize Kume island just west of Okinawa.

June 28—All Luzon is liberated, MacArthur announces.

June 30—Chinese retake Liuchow, Kwangsi province airbase city.

July 1—Australians land at Balikpapan, Borneo.

July 5—Entire Philippine islands liberated, MacArthur says; campaign is "virtually closed."

July 10—U. S. Third fleet sends 1,000 carrier bombers against Tokyo, destroying 152 enemy planes.

July 11—Balikpapan Bay won.

July 14-15—U. S. Fleet begins first heavy surface ship bombardment of Japan's home islands with shelling of northern Honshu and Hokkaido.

July 17—British fleet joins in hurling carrier planes against Japan.

July 18—U. S. and British ships bombard Hitachi port and Nojima Cape, Tokyo Bay.

July 19—U. S. and British fliers blast hiding Japanese fleet at Yokosuka base, Tokyo Bay, sinking 32,700-ton battleship Nagato.

July 20—Chinese grab Yiyang, waterway-control stronghold in China's "rice bowl."

July 22—First Yanks from German front reach Philippines.

July 26—Ultimatum from U. S., Britain and China demands that Japan surrender unconditionally or face "utter destruction."

July 29—Japan will ignore surrender ultimatum, Premier Suzuki says.

Aug. 3—Japan completely blockaded by B-29's, U. S. Air Forces says.

Aug. 6—First atomic bomb dropped by superfortress on Hiroshima, Honshu, destroys almost entire city.

Aug. 8—Russia declares war on Japan effective August 9.

Aug. 9—War's second atomic bomb hits Nagasaki on Kyushu, Russian troops cross Manchurian border.

Aug. 10—Domei, official Japanese news agency, broadcast Japanese willingness to surrender provided the prerogatives of Emperor Hirohito were not prejudiced. Several hours later the White House said the war was continuing in the absence of any official communication.

WACKY TACTICS OF JAPS GAVE YANKEES LAUGH

By ARLENE WOLF

(By The Associated Press)

Part wack, part warrior—that was the Japanese soldier. He may have made good sense to himself, but to Allied fighting men he was an unpredictable little man who perpetrated a lot of goony goings-on.

Some of the Japantics were downright childish. A group of sons of the Rising Sun, for example, darted out of an Okinawa hideout to toss handfuls of dirt into American Marines' faces, then tore back to slit their own throats. One took a shot at a Marine, missed and then got so angry he screamed and tossed his rifle into the air. He was shot.

And then there was the rhyme-minded Japanese on Guam who danced up and down on a ridge above a Marine emplacement shouting "one two three, you can't catch me." He was wrong. They did.

Used War Cries

War cries were accepted Japanese equipment, even if they made no sense. Nippon's soldiers charged to the accompaniment of "To hell with Babe Ruth," "Gimme back my hill," "More blood for the emperor," and at least one, armed only with a saber, found "I'm a Marine" a satisfactory slogan.

In the midst of hot fighting, they took time out to stage solemn funeral processions, promenade in front of American positions and do ritualistic dances only 1,400 yards away. Their soldiers sometimes went into battle headed by a half-dozen men carrying huge blood-red naval flags, and followed by a procession of wounded on crutches and in bandages, who wouldn't be left out of the suicidal banzai charges.

When they gave up and decided to join their ancestors, the Japanese didn't just use a gun. They stabbed themselves with a dagger, saber or scythe, used a hand grenade for a hat, or flung themselves into a volcano. One of Hirohito's warriors, apparently wanted an audience at his death, for before he bumped himself off he shouted: "Look out, I'm going to blow my head off." Another left a note—"our spirit is unequal to your overwhelming arms."

One Changes Mind

Five officers who decided on hara-kiri on Guadalcanal stabbed themselves according to rank. By the time four had died, the fifth (and lowest ranking) changed his mind, tossed away his dagger and surrendered.

Having the Japanese surrender was sometimes an experience in itself for the captors. One group on New Britain threw their rifles into the air, sank to their knees, and bumped their foreheads against the ground. Another inquired after the welfare of "Miss Jean Arthur" and "Mr. Cary Grant." When they tried to avoid surrender or capture, they sometimes donned women's clothes and wigs.

One particular Japanese who wanted to give up—but not die—trailed a Marine who was heading back to his own lines. The Marine kept shouting, "Don't shoot, I'm a U. S. Marine," and the Japanese kept up the refrain "Don't shoot me either, I'm his buddy."

Follow Orders

One thing about the Japanese, though—they followed orders relentlessly. After a terrific bombardment that knocked out enemy communications, U. S. Marines captured a soldier in a cave on Guam, where he had a perfect view of a sea-full of American shipping. The Japanese had several hundred rounds of ammunition for his .77-mm. gun, but hadn't fired a shot. When asked why he didn't take advantage of the opportunity to get rid of some Americans, the captive answered that he had been told not to fire until further orders. So he didn't.

And then there was the Japanese who said his squadron had been instructed to fight to the last man. "Well, why didn't you?" asked a Marine. "But I was the last man," he replied.

William L. Hertz



S 1/C William Lyman Hertz, 28, who had been reported as missing in action on March 1, has been presumed dead by the navy department. Prior to his induction March 1, 1944, he was employed at Letterkenny, Chambersburg. He went overseas last August. His wife, Mrs. Iva G. Hertz, resides on Fairfield R. 1. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hertz, Baltimore street.

BUILT BURMA BASE BEHIND ENEMY LINES

(By The Associated Press)

A winged commando raid, one of the Pacific war's boldest strokes, won Burma's reconquerors their prize toehold.

On March 5, 1944, a year and three months after the British first fought their way back into the steamy Burmese jungles, glider-borne engineers and native Chindits swooped down 150 miles behind Japanese lines and in 24 hours had hacked out a strategic airfield. Yank pilots ferried them in.

The base, squarely straddling the vital Japanese supply and message links southeast of Myitkyina, the enemy's Burma stronghold, became a springboard for air and ground forces augmenting the Chinese-American drive from the north.

As colorful as the landing was daring was its leader, Col. Philip Cochran. He already had distinguished himself fighting in Tunisia.

Ex-Star Aids

First to alight when the gliders soared down into the forest-lined buffalo wallows was Lt. Jackie Coogan, 25 years earlier the silent movies' kid star.

Inspired by Major Gen. Orde C. Wingate's famed jungle raids and conceived at President Roosevelt's and Prime Minister Churchill's Quebec conference, the glider invasion actually was born in 1943 in a Washington hotel room.

There Cochran and Col. John R. Alison planned the feat. "To hell with paperwork," they were told. "Go out and fight."

Hand picked from volunteers, the American glider pilots trained for months with Wingate's men in India.

The take-off came at dusk, 24 C-47 transport planes towing 56 gliders. Electric generators, four bulldozers and even pack mules were stowed aboard.

Leaping 8,500 feet over the peaks dividing India and Burma, 37 gliders, 500 raiders in their holds, landed safely at the rendezvous at dawn.

Two other crews missed the objective but somehow eluded enemy patrols and slipped through the jungle to rejoin their comrades. Forging a river, one engineer, a non-swimmer, drowned without an outcry rather than endanger his companions by shouting for help.

Reinforcements Arrive

By nightfall, shuttling C-47s, swarming over the fresh airstrip, were siphoning in reinforcements. Sixty-two planeloads, hundreds of troops, were added that first night.

So completely surprised was the enemy that it took him eight days to muster an aerial sortie against the Allies' landlocked bridgehead. Then RAF Spitfires quickly beat off the attack.

Personally, Wingate's acclaim as an air invader was short lived. He was killed in a plane crash 19 days after the landing. Cochran won a DSM for his part.

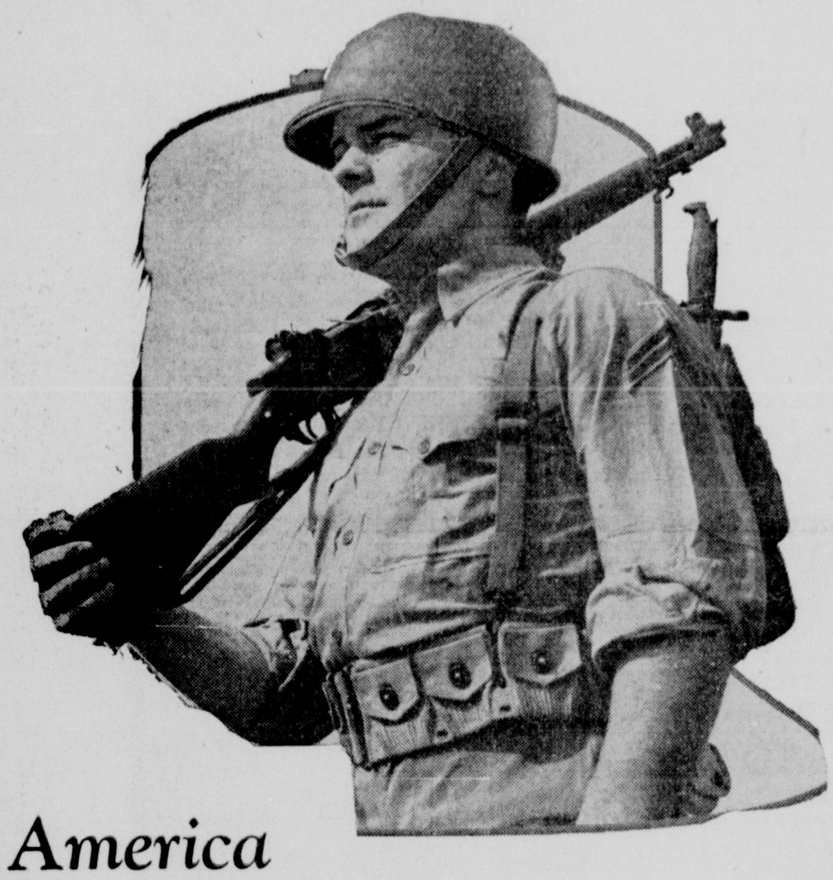
By-Passed Garrison Starved On Wake

(By The Associated Press)

A shipload of starved Japanese, intercepted on Independence Day, 1945, was stark testimony to the effectiveness of America's stiff sea-air blockade around the by-passed Japanese-held islands in the Pacific.

An empty Wake Island-bound enemy hospital ship was halted by the American destroyer Murray and then, in the first such incident of the war, allowed to continue its mission of mercy. Heading homeward, the vessel, the Takasago Maru, again was stopped and searched by a boarding party from the Murray.

Most of the 974 patients aboard were found to be suffering from malnutrition—an easy gauge of the true plight of the isolated Japanese bases.



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FINAL VICTORY

We thank the fighting men in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps as well as the WAVES, WACS, SPARS and Marines for our glorious Victory! We also bow with respect to the war workers who have created such a fine production record to make Victory sure.

ANN'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

Ann Maust Bachensky

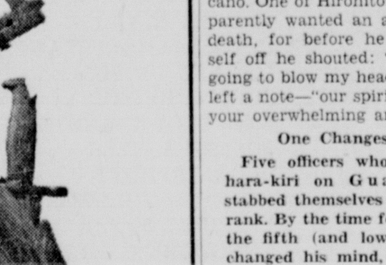
VICTORY and PEACE

All honor to our brave men and women of the United States and Allied Forces for this glorious Victory Day.

May we never experience the horrors of war again is our sincere wish.

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WORLD WAR II

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May the light of liberty,
truth and justice
bring to all men... the
assurance..... of ever-
lasting peace..... for
which so many have
given so much.....

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Brightmore

JAP OFFICERS' DEATHS PROVED AID TO ALLIES

By RICHARD TOMPKINS
(By The Associated Press)

The great toll of Japanese admirals was all out of proportion to the number who would normally have died in action. American officials suspect many turned to the face-saving device of hara-kiri. But in saving their own faces they reduced the number of trained, experienced men to lead their country in war and thus proved a help to the Allies.

Some "died gloriously." Some succumbed from "liver complications," "acute pancreas trouble," "stomach ulcers" and other ills in the hara-kiri region.

There were many inconsistencies in enemy broadcasts reporting the deaths. It was true, however, that Japanese admirals suffered many defeats; if they followed the feudal practice, there was but one thing left to do—self-disembowelment.

Tokyo broadcasts indicated that self-imposed expiation followed a message from the Mikado, courteously intimating the time had arrived for the admiral to join his ancestors.

May Be Suicide

Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, the Japanese navy's commander in chief, author of the Pearl Harbor attack and the man who boasted he would dictate peace in the White House, the war's greatest "hero" to the Japanese people, was reported killed in air combat. But some American naval men said his forces had met so many reverses that he might have committed hara-kiri.

Two admirals, Yamaguchi and Karai, stood on the burning deck of a Nipponese aircraft carrier in the Battle of Midway after the crew had abandoned ship. They had plenty of time left for hara-kiri.

Rear Adm. Yoshimasa Nakahara, said the news agency, Domei, "died heroically in the Greater East Asia area."

Along with the idmirals were generals, too. Lt. Gen. Masanori Yamanouchi, a commander on the Imphal front in India-Burma, "died," the Tokyo radio said, "on the battlefield of illness."

On September 6, 1944, Tokyo radio said a vice admiral and five rear-admirals were killed "by enemy action in the command area."

In December, 1944, the radio announced the end of 13 more admirals who "met gallant and heroic deaths while fighting dauntlessly and gallantly at the front lines in the southern region."

100 Die In Year

In May, 1945, Japan's chief naval station at Yokosuku announced seven more admirals had "died in battle." These brought to more than 100 the number reported to have met death in less than a year.

Adm. Minoru Ota, commander of Japanese naval forces on Okinawa, "died gallantly." But his body was found in a cave and this fact was taken as indication that, facing defeat, he had dispatched himself to the hereafter.

As proof of resort to the old Japanese face-saving, life-losing custom is the case of Lt. Gen. Mitsuru Ushijimi, commanding general on Okinawa, and his chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Isamu Cho. Their bemedalled bodies were positively identified.

Both had worn full field uniforms with medals and insignia of rank pinned on their blouses. Their stomachs had been slit crosswise. Aides had virtually beheaded them. Buried with Cho was a white silk mattress cover on which he had written:

"I depart without regret, fear, shame or obligation."

William A. Beales



S 1/C William A. Beales, 38, husband of Mrs. Mary Beales and son of Mrs. Mae Beales, West Middle street, was fatally wounded on Iwo Jima on June 1. A former president of the Gettysburg Lions club, Beales was inducted June 4, 1943. He was sent to the Pacific in December, 1943, and was stationed at Hawaii before going to Iwo Jima several months ago.

ENEMY POORLY PAID

(By The Associated Press)

Griping, long a pastime commonly associated with soldiering, well may have been popular among the Japanese, too. So far as army pay was concerned, anyway. The Japanese buck private earned only six yen a month—about $1.38—and a general received the equivalent of $128.50.

WAR BROUGHT SOME LAUGHS FOR YANKEES

By DAVID TAYLOR MARKE
(By The Associated Press)

The grim realities of war did not impair America's sense of humor: it even created some wacky situations.

For example, as a stunned nation rallied to the colors after Pearl Harbor, 18-year-old James McElveen wired the President . . . "I would like very much to join the Marines but have never grown any teeth . . . Please wire collect if you can help me." . . .

Tattoo parlors in New York city did a land office business covering up nudes on arms of men who wanted to join the Navy . . . Navy rules describe obscene, offensive or indecent tattooing as cause for rejection.

Just A Sweeper

Following Pearl Harbor, jittery west coasters were treated to this one: "Hurry! Oh, hurry!" shrieked a feminine voice over a Beverly Hills phone . . . "There's a Jap tank coming! It's right near the high school." . . . It was the town's street sweeper. . . .

Nothing Japanese escaped the attention of aroused America. . . . Residents of Flushing, N. Y., enraged at having the Japanese Pavilion of World's Fair days "stare back at them unpleasantly," demanded that New York's Park Commissioner tear it down . . . or they'd do it themselves. . . .

Washington's famous Japanese cherry trees blossomed forth as "Korean" . . . Representative Rankin explained: "The Japanese stole them from the Koreans like they stole everything else." . . .

Jap Monkey Stoned

Even Moto, the Japanese monkey at the Chicago zoo, a pampered and respected citizen of monkey house before Pearl Harbor, became the innocent victim of small boys who stoned him . . . He retaliated, until interned in zoo's garage for the duration. . . .

Holdup men felt twinges of patriotism . . . One returned a V-for-Victory jeweled pin clipped from Lady Thelma Furness in Beverly Hills. . . .

As the Mikado's men closed in on U. S. sources of raw supplies Americans good naturedly . . . for the most part . . . beefed on beef, lack of suspenders, girdles, stockings . . . Men turned to wearing women's panties as supplies of shorts disappeared. . . .

In Detroit a mounted police inspector complained . . . there were no horses for sale since women were buying and riding them to substitute for reducing girdles. . . .

The theft of a tire became more serious than the abandonment of a wife . . . California's Assembly decreed the first to be a felony, the latter a misdemeanor. . . .

Harder To Get

Stores around the country posted signs . . . "Please be kind to our employes, they're harder to get than customers." . . . And stationery counters displayed this: "Out of cigars . . . out of cigarettes . . . out of films . . . out of stamps . . . out of patience . . . out of town" . . .

That all the world loves a lover held true even in wartime . . . The War Manpower Commission recognized lovesickness as a valid reason for allowing a young woman to change from a war job in Hartford, Conn., to one in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to be near her fiance.

In New York, a draft board sent for the middle name of Lieuieusszzuieusszesszes D. Hurrizzisstizzi . . . they got it . . . D stood for Willikiminzzissleizzii. . . .

A private at Drew Field, Florida, met a girl on a bus who was en route to marry a first lieutenant, won her from the officer and married her . . .

Nor should posterity forget Edward T. Vierra of North Fairhaven, Mass. . . . He got leave and flew 3,000 miles from Covalis, Oregon, for a plate of his mother's corned beef and cabbage.

Chas. W. McKenrick



Pfc. Charles William McKenrick, 30, son of Leo McKenrick, Buchanan Valley, was killed April 4 on Cebu, Philippines. He was inducted August 18, 1943, and went overseas early in 1944. Prior to induction he was employed at the Letterkenny depot, Chambersburg. His widow is the former Rebecca Jones, Fayetteville. They have no children.

CANINES USED AGAINST JAPS PROVED WORTH

(By The Associated Press)

A dog's bark pierced the midnight quiet and the Japanese sniper, stealing through the Guadalcanal underbrush, stopped statue-still. American rifles sputtered. The sniper fell dead.

Thus, a four-footed sentry, a trigger-tempered gray mongrel named Hey, became World War II's first hero dog cited by the army.

His warning yelps also vindicated Hey with the GIs. South-Pacific bound aboard a troopship with 14 other Hawaii-trained K-9s—the first dogs to serve on any front—he had bitten 20 unwary soldiers.

Paved The Way

Hey's adherence to duty—that was in 1942—paved the way in the Pacific for other dogs.

Those to follow were being recruited, meanwhile, in the United States by Dogs for Defense, a civilian group, and trained by the Quartermaster Corps for service with the army, navy, marines and coast guard—as sentries, scouts, message bearers.

Like Hey, a mixed chow-German shepherd, all K-9s were big dogs, pets loaned to the armed forces by their owners. Before action they underwent training as rigorous as that of any fighting man.

Proven early in the war against Japan, they later were used in Europe. Hundreds were sped to every combat zone. And wherever Yanks fought in the Pacific, the devoted dogs went too—to New Guinea, Tinian, Saipan, Guam, the Philippines, each step toward Tokyo. "Man's best friend" became one of Nippon's worst enemies.

Saved Platoon

Husky, a scout dog from Brooklyn, raced ashore with the first assault wave at Cape Gloucester.

Rex, a Doberman which once romped through New Jersey's woods with its master, saved an American platoon from probable annihilation by flushing an enemy ambush.

Sandy repeatedly carried messages under fire and once shrewdly raced through a tank battle and over barbed wire emplacements to reach a post which had moved overnight.

Official files bulge with other dramatic records of America's dogs of war.

The first New York newspaper, the New York Gazette, was published by William Bradford in 1725.

PEARL HARBOR WARNED

(By The Associated Press)

A 20-year-old private, practicing at a listening device, heard the Japanese planes swarming in for their sneak blow at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, but a skeptical officer scoffed at his warning. The soldier, James L. Lockard, later was cited and appointed to officer candidate school.

Some 7,000,000 workers in manufacturing industries now are being served food in their own plants.

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THE WORLD

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TODAY

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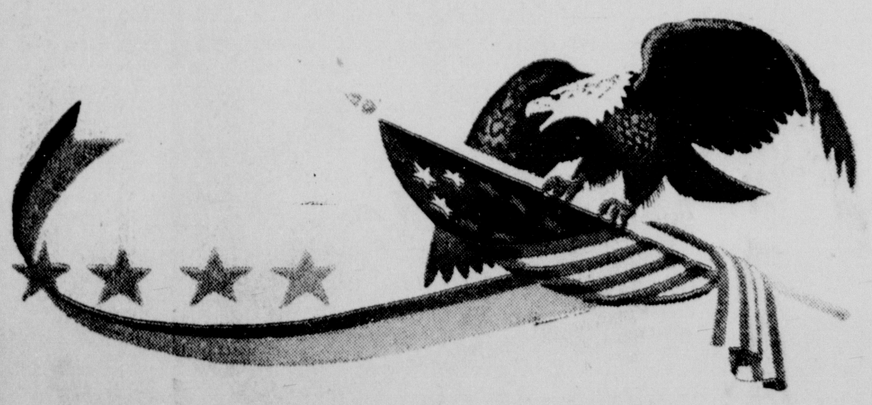
Enduring Peace

VICTORY has come and a prayer of thanksgiving rises from every heart as the roar of battle gives way to the quiet of returning peace. . . . Our prayer is no less for an enduring peace as it is of Thanksgiving for the cessation of hostilities.

Yes, America with the rest of the world looks forward to a new era of Peace, Industry and Happiness based upon a true understanding of Good Will.

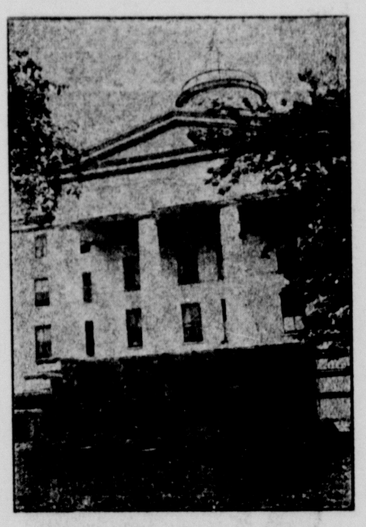
DALE'S TIRE SERVICE

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Unto Thee Do We Give Thanks

The same resolute faith
That unflinchingly
Faced the dark days now
Pauses to give thanks
For this GLORIOUS
FINAL VICTORY



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President

The lights are on again all over the world!



The World Is At Peace!

What wonderful news! . . . . . What thoughts of eternal gratitude to all who helped bring about this final blessed victory!

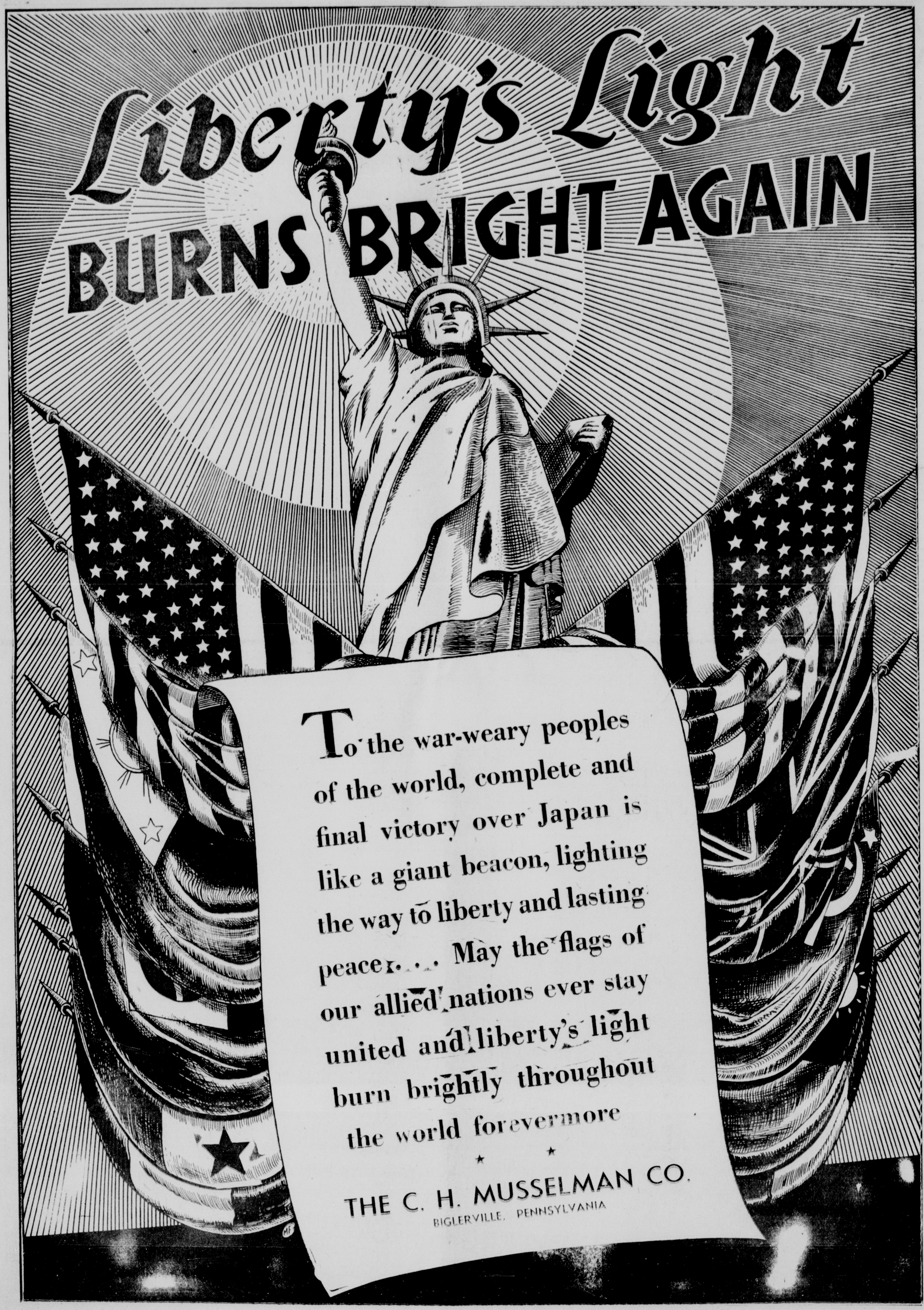
The black ravages of war, that cost so many precious lives, have been banished, and all mankind hopes and prays they shall never again darken the earth . . . . . .

Yes, the lights are on again all over the world. . . . . May they shine on forever!

THE KNOUSE CORPORATION

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Liberty's Light BURNS BRIGHT AGAIN



To the war-weary peoples of the world, complete and final victory over Japan is like a giant beacon, lighting the way to liberty and lasting peace. . . . May the flags of our allied nations ever stay united and liberty's light burn brightly throughout the world forevermore

★ ★

THE C. H. MUSSELMAN CO.
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Victory Edition **THE GETTYSBURG TIMES** *Third Section*

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES, VICTORY EDITION

20 Adams Countians Recorded As Wounded, In Times' Files, Since V-E Day

Twenty Adams countians have been wounded in action since Victory Day in Europe, according to news accounts published in The Gettysburg Times. Here is a summary of the casualties since that date:

Pfc. Charles F. Bream, Hanover, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Bream, New Oxford R. 1, wounded June 14 on Okinawa.



Cpl. Bernard Cole, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole, 33 North Stratton street, wounded May 13 on Okinawa.



Pvt. Irvin S. Conover, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Conover, Gettysburg, wounded April 28 in Cebu, Philippines.

Pfc. Jack Chamberlain, son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Chamberlain, Colwyn, Pa., formerly of Gettysburg, wounded a second time on June 16 on Okinawa.

Pvt. Ellis B. Deardorff, son of Mrs. Clara S. Deardorff, 27 Baltimore street, wounded May 17 on Mindanao, Philippines.



Pfc. George M. Deatrick, 26, husband of Mrs. Deatrick, East Railroad street, wounded June 19 on Okinawa.



Pfc. William R. Forsythe, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forsythe, Orrtanna R. D., wounded April 26 on Okinawa.

Pvt. Sherman Eisenhart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Eisenhart, East Berlin R. 3, blinded in the left eye from wounds received June 14 on Okinawa.



Pvt. Ralph J. Kopman, Jr., 20, son of Ralph Kopman, New Oxford R. D., wounded on Okinawa.

Sgt. Donald J. Little, 23, grandson of Mrs. Sallie Little, North street, McSherrystown, wounded in the left shoulder on Okinawa on May 19.



Pfc. Clarence E. Lockman, son of Mrs. Daisy Lockman, Orrtanna, wounded in Italy on April 14.

Pfc. Leroy C. Miller, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Miller, 132 Lombard street, Littlestown, wounded April 30 on Okinawa.

Lloyd M. Shultz, ship's cook third class, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Shultz, 121 North Stratton street, wounded in the South Pacific war zone.



Pvt. Earl Shuyler, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Shuyler, Orrtanna, wounded April 17 in Italy.

Pvt. Roy Snyder, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Snyder, South street, McSherrystown, wounded June 19 on Okinawa.



T. Sgt. Charles D. Weaver, 33, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Weaver, Biglerville R. 2, wounded April 30 in Germany.

Pvt. Allen Myers, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Myers, 322 West Middle street, wounded on Okinawa.

Ralph C. Nary, 21, electrician's mate first class, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Nary, Orrtanna R. 1, wounded on the Bunker Hill aircraft carrier May 11 at Okinawa.

Pvt. Carroll J. Noel, 23, son of Mrs. Mary Noel, 258 North street, McSherrystown, wounded June 24 on Luzon.

Cpl. Raymond Reese, son of Mrs. Anna Myers, 162 Second street, McSherrystown, wounded April 20 on Okinawa.

Donald K. Lightner

T-5 Donald K. Lightner, 29, husband of Mrs. Nellie D. Snyder, New Oxford R. 1, was drowned in Burma on July 2. He entered the service on June 30, 1941 and served overseas for 22 months. Before entering the service he was employed by the Asplundh Tree company. As a member of the armed forces he served as an army engineer. Among his survivors is a son, Richard, aged six.

George R. Oberlander

Sgt. George R. Oberlander, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Oberlander, East Berlin, has been reported as missing in action somewhere in the south Pacific. He entered the Army Air Corps in 1943, several months after his graduation from East Berlin high school. He is the father of a young daughter, Pamela. His wife, Mrs. Lois J. (Rider) Oberlander, resides in York.

Melvin L. Bly

Pvt. Melvin L. Bly, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marion L. Bly, Aspers R. 2, near Heidlersburg, who had been reported as missing in action on the Anzio beachhead on February 20, 1944, was killed in action that day his family was recently informed by an army chaplain. He was inducted December 5, 1942, and went to North Africa in November, 1943.

Jack Liller

Cpl. Jack Liller, aged about 32, son of Mrs. Nettie Liller, Detroit, and formerly of Gettysburg, was killed in action in the Pacific on April 18. He served in an infantry division. He entered the service over two years ago. Among his survivors are his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Hoffman Liller, and a son, Joey, Chambersburg street.

James C. Barnes

Sgt. James C. Barnes, 30, husband of Mrs. Myrtle (Branon) Barnes, 131 Fourth street, was killed instantly when he fell from a moving train at Coatesville June 23. Barnes was inducted in 1942 and was employed at the Gettysburg Furniture factory and at Mechanicsburg prior to his induction. He lost his left eye and left arm in an auto accident east of here on the Lincoln highway in September, 1943, and was a patient at the Valley Forge General hospital at the time of his death.

Kenneth W. Craumer

T/Sgt. Kenneth W. Craumer, 24, son of Walter J. Craumer, Fairfield, was killed in an airplane crash at Wales, England, June 8, while enroute to the United States. Craumer was well known as an athlete at Hanover high school and Franklin and Marshall college. He entered the service July 28, 1942, and went overseas in January, 1944. He completed seven missions with the Air Corps.

Edward P. Neiderer

Pvt. Edward Paul Neiderer, 24, son of Milton P. Neiderer, Brushtown, was killed in action on Mindanao, Philippines, June 9. He had been in the service for nearly three years and was overseas almost two years and served in an infantry outfit. He was employed by the Cannon Shoe company, McSherrystown, prior to his entrance into the army.

Albert D. Crabbs, Jr.

Sgt. Albert D. Crabbs, Jr., 19, 125 Cemetery street, Littlestown, who had been reported as missing in action over Germany on April 10, has been listed as killed in action by the War Department. He entered the service September 24, 1943, and went overseas last March as a gunner in the Air Corps.

From a single Douglas fir, lumber can be obtained for four small bungalows.

Sir Isaac Newton believed that light consisted of a stream of little particles.

Pearl Harbor Quotations

(By The Associated Press)

JAPAN'S attack on Pearl Harbor led to many memorable quotations. Among them:

President Roosevelt: "Dec. 7, 1941 . . . a date which will live in infamy."

Winston Churchill: "It only remains for two great democracies to face their task with whatever strength God may give them."

Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.), Roosevelt's foreign policy foe: "The only thing now is to . . . lick hell out of them."

President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines: "The flag of the United States will be defended until the last round of ammunition has been fired."

Emperor Hirohito of Japan: "The hallowed spirits of our imperial ancestors . . . give us confidence."

Adolf Hitler: "That Japan took this step must fill all decent people with profound satisfaction."

Attache at New York Japanese consulate, clearing out his belongings: "This is a special Sunday."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State: "Japan has been infamously false and fraudulent."

Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the A.E.F. in World War I: "All Americans today are united in one ambition — to take whatever share they can in the defense of their country."

Henry G. Klunk

Sgt. Henry G. Klunk, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Klunk, Mt. Rock, previously reported as missing in action on January 31, was reported killed in action on July 18 by the War Department. He entered the service October 1, 1943, and went overseas November 3, 1944. He served as a tail gunner on a bomber.

REMEMBER HOW IT WAS BEFORE THE WAR CAME?

(By The Associated Press)

It was a typical, serene Sunday morning, the day that war came. America was contented and complacent. Christmas was but 18 days away.

Gay Yule decorations already were hung in some homes on Dec. 7, 1941, as church bells summoned the faithful.

People hummed the season's catchiest melody, "Elmer's Tune," or argued about the coming Rose Bowl game, Duke versus Oregon State. "Berlin Diary" and "Keys of the Kingdom" were the literary rage. The Pacific ocean was wide, Tokyo far away.

Only the week before, President Roosevelt had protested to Emperor Hirohito the pouring of Japanese troops into French Indo-China. Negotiations in Washington bogged down. But war? "Japan wouldn't dare," was the attitude.

Leopold Marries

Big, black headlines in the Sunday papers shouted that Leopold, King of the Belgians, had married a commoner. . . . West of battered Rostov, the Russians had the Nazis running. . . . Mel Ott, new manager of baseball's Giants, held his first press conference.

A worried Congress bickered whether the U. S. Army should be increased to a then-fantastic strength, 2,000,000 men. . . . A Quincy shipyard built a tanker in 120 days. . . . The Hays office thumbs-downed Greta Garbo's naughty, new picture.

In the Pacific, the Japanese fleet swarmed toward unsuspecting Pearl Harbor. In Dallas and Des Moines and Hartford, joyful families crowded movie theaters to see "Dumbo" and "Sergeant York."

That was the day war came.

HARD-LEARNED LESSON

(By The Associated Press)

Americans learned much in the Japanese war. But perhaps the biggest lesson, the War Department said officially, was that "there is no such thing as impassable terrain, even in the jungle."

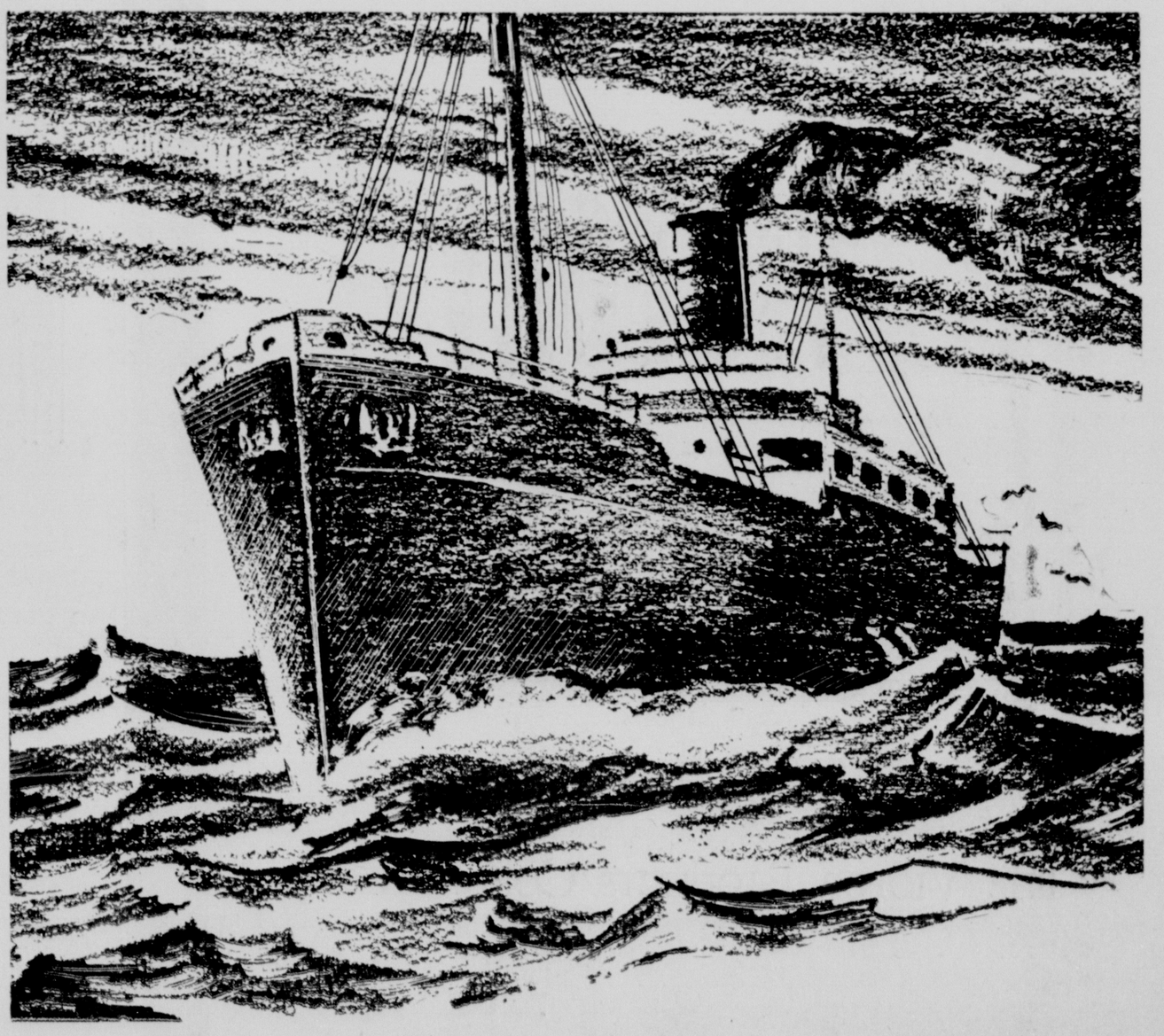
I'm On My Way Mom!

"It's going to be pretty wonderful being home, Ma . . . being back with you and Dad. Being back where all this will be just a bad dream. We'll forget, but not easily. You can take it from us, though, there won't be any more mad dogs on the loose—now that Japan is finished."

We Pay Special Honor to the 205 Moose Members Who Have Helped Make This Victory Possible

Loyal Order of Moose

GETTYSBURG LODGE No. 1526



Japan Faces New Life As Third-Rate Power

By SIGRID ARNE
(By The Associated Press)

Japan has been on the war-path so long—ever since 1895—that her defeat will likely mean a greater difference in living conditions than the change Germany must go through.

Britain, China and the United States have announced twice — at Cairo and at Potsdam—that Japan will be cut back to her home islands, those four narrow islands which lie off the China coast like the slim sliver of a new moon. Together, they're about the size of California.

Compare that with the peak of her land grabs during this war. At one time the Mikado claimed jurisdiction over 7,000 miles of the Pacific area, from the Kurile islands on the north, south to the Dutch East Indies.

Controlled Half-Billion Persons

At the peak toothy Japanese generals controlled the lives of some 500,000,000 persons. Now they can try to fit into peacetime living at home with 72,000,000 other Japanese.

Japan was a major power at the start of the war. Now she's a third-class nation.

She will have to learn that it's better to sell China 100,000 refrigerators than to rule a wrecked Shanghai.

Her armies and navies will be cashiered. That alone should snap her out of her Middle Ages into the Twentieth Century. Her military, with the aid of politicians and the 30 ruling families which owned most of the banks, factories and ships, had held the nation in a curious peonage. The people became excellent factory workers but lived on such low wages they were virtual economic slaves and certainly were never taught the western world's slow evolution toward political democracy.

New Freedoms Coming

To make a start toward peacetime thinking, the Potsdam conferees said Japan's future rulers, whoever they may be, must permit free speech, free religion and free thought—something Japan never knew.

It's hoped that free speech will permit the emergence of new leaders with democratic plans. Our Army is being counseled that if a revolution should start from the bottom, it would be wise to step aside and let the fire burn itself out rather than to suppress the battlers for the sake of a sterile "peace and order."

Japan's war criminals will be tried. Experts argue that this list must include Japan's leading industrialists and bankers. They worked hand-in-glove with the generals.

Hirohito A Problem

In Japan's ruler, the Mikado, the Allies face a unique psychological problem. Should he be exiled, should the throne be done away with? The problem exists because some 70 years ago the militarists and industrialists began to sell the Japanese the notion that the Emperor is "divine." This was to help keep the common people chained to low wages and to plans for large-scale war.

Experts argue that Japan's feudalism will never go as long as the people think Hirohito or his descendants are gods. There is fear, however, that Hirohito, sweating out in some Asiatic Doorn, might become a martyr to his people. Some who could keep him argue that he can be used to issue orders to his nation.

But Mikado or no the Allies will insist that Japan move toward democratic government.

She will have to get rid of her war industries, but the Potsdam conferees said Japan will be permitted the peacetime industries she needs "to sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind."

From her factories she will have to turn out goods to repay in part the damage she has done to Asia and the overrun islands. Just how much that will be remains to be seen. It will be contingent on how much she can turn out over and above her own minimum needs.

What Reparations?

This matter of factory production and reparations may prove a more thorny problem in Japan than in Germany. Japan has less raw materials and she has never been able to raise all her food. She has to sell a certain amount of manufactured goods abroad just to keep even. But how much should she be permitted to sell? Could she conceal new war industries under the guise of making machinery?

The control means will have to be worked out. It's suggested by one far eastern expert, William C. Johnstone of George Washington university, Washington, D. C., that Japan be prohibited from importing the major ores needed for airplane production. He points out that policing could be simple due to Japan's island position.

Others have suggested that Japan be so thoroughly prohibited from any part in the aviation industry that she couldn't even train pilots to hire out to airlines owned by other nations.

Japan's armies, caught around the Pacific area by the end of war, will be returned home, the Potsdam conference decided. Her neighbors are extremely anxious to be rid of the Japanese.

Division of Navy Demanded

Her neighbors also want whatever is left of the Japanese navy divided among them. And at Japan's watery door-step, on nearby islands, the United States and other nations propose to keep their hard-won air and naval bases, just in case.

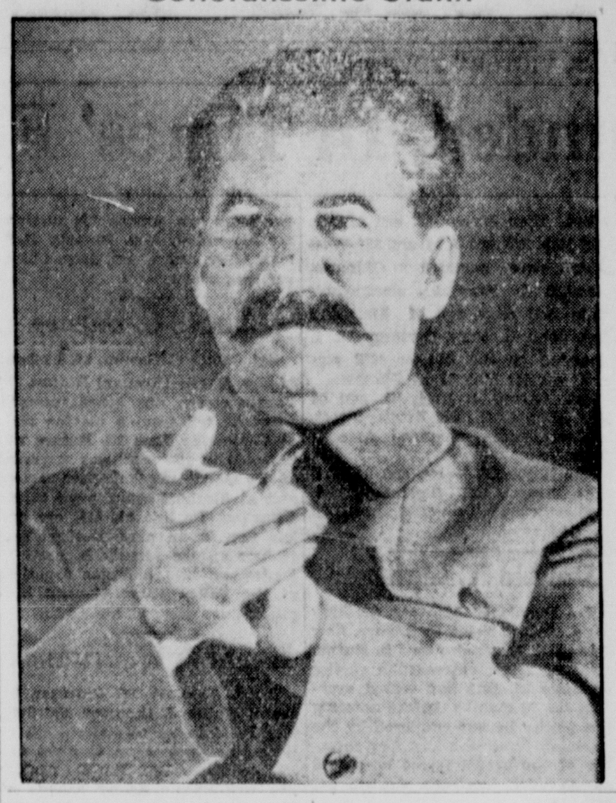
But should Japan go through the social revolution that seems needed, there is a possibility of a bright future for her.

Her population has more manufacturing "know how" than any other Asiatic group. It is more literate. The nation has been markedly successful in foreign trade, turning out much of the light machinery and textiles bought by Asia.

It's believed if she turns with a good will to rebuilding her foreign trade, she has a good chance for a rising living standard.

From an unhappy, regimented "master" nation, living on slim rations, it is thought she could become the "Sweden of the Pacific"—no longer a major power, but a busy, well fed middle power.

Generalissimo Stalin



Pottsdam Ultimatum

The Potsdam ultimatum contained these points:

1. Elimination "for all time" of the authority and influence of those who led Japan into her career of conquest.
2. Occupation of point in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies until a "new order of peace and security" in the world is assured.
3. Limitation of Japanese sovereignty to the main Japanese islands of Honshu, Bokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and a few minor islands.
4. Carrying out the terms of the Cairo declaration which would strip Japan of all her conquests.
5. Complete disarmament of Japanese armed forces.
6. No enslavement of the Japanese nation.
7. Stern justice for war criminals.
8. Removal by the Japanese government of all obstacles to a revival of democracy, freedom of speech, religion and thought.
9. Permission for Japan to retain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit reparations in kind.
10. Access for Japan to raw materials and world trade.
11. A promise to withdraw occupying Allied forces when Japan has established a peacefully-inclined government "in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people."

Japs Were Shorter, Lighter Than Yanks

(By The Associated Press)

Physically, the American soldier had an advantage. His enemy was smaller. The average Japanese soldier, the army found, was five feet three inches tall and weighed 117 pounds, the average Yank five feet eight inches tall and 145 pounds.

Most Americans, expecting to fight a race of stupid peasants, were surprised. The educational averages were the same in the U. S. and Nipponese armies—the equivalent of two years in high school—and almost a fourth of the Japanese soldiers spoke English.

60 LANDING CRAFT TYPES
(The Associated Press)

More than 60 different kinds of landing ships and craft were developed by the U. S. Navy for use in amphibious operations across the Pacific.



THIS VICTORY DAY
is the HOPE of the WORLD

Justice of the Peace
JOHN H. BASEHORE
General Insurance
MURPHY BUILDING BALTIMORE STREET

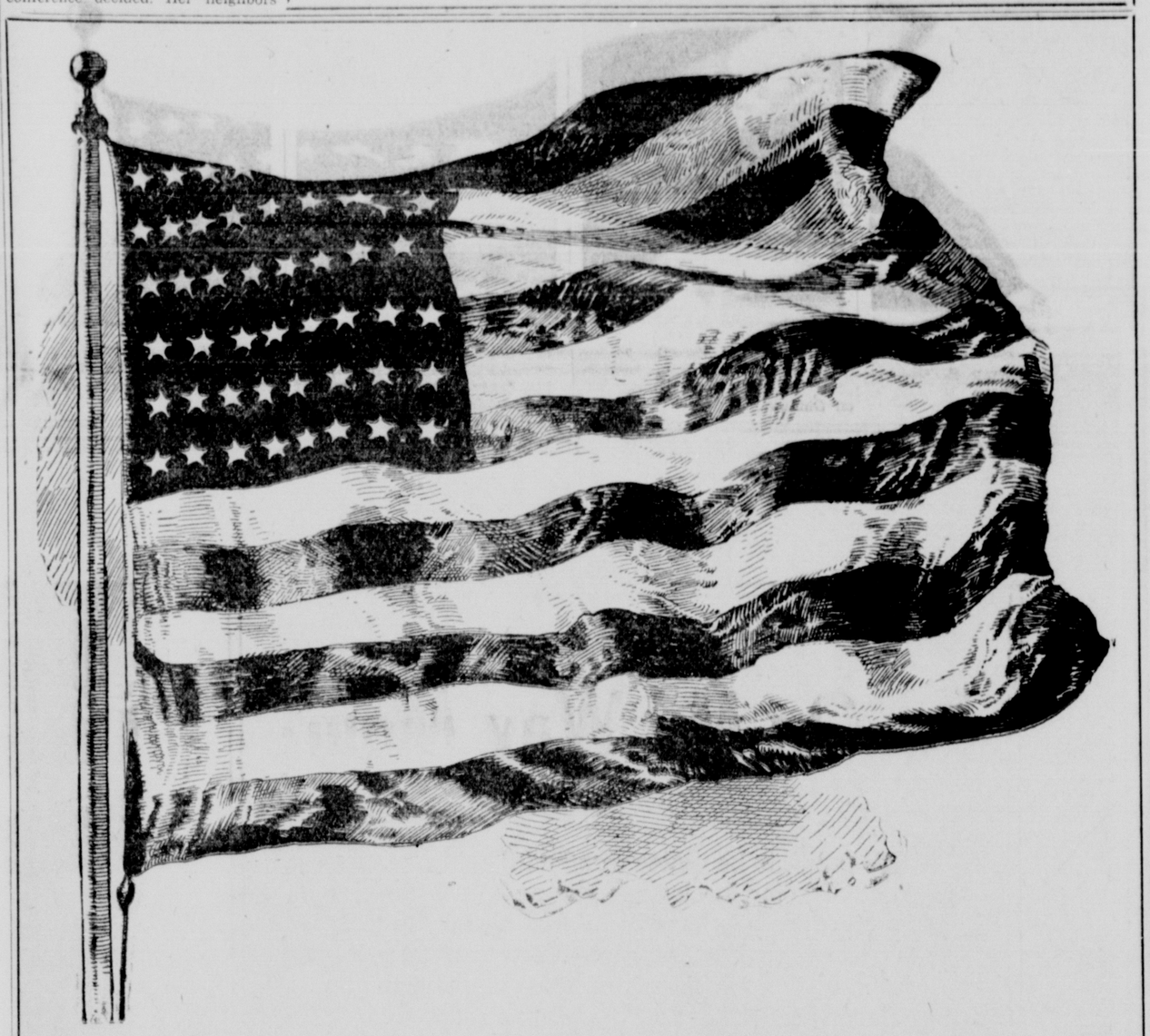
V... V...

Thank God
for our
VICTORY

To our former employes now serving
in the Armed Forces We Pay Tribute

THE VICTOR PRODUCTS CORPORATION

V... V...



THE GREAT DAY HAS COME...

Let us long remember those who have shed their blood to make our Victory possible, and in our hour of triumph resolve that there shall be a new birth of Freedom for all the peoples of the World.

MITCHELL'S RESTAURANT
JENNIE J. MITCHELL V. E. HILL

B-29S RANGED FAR TO SEIZE AIR CONTROL

By JAMES J. STREBIG
(By The Associated Press)

The B-29 was born in gloom, but grew into one of the most terrible weapons of World War II.

United States military strategists were looking at Europe and Africa, where Hitler's armies were running wild.

Air war planners thought of a plane that would fly 7,500 miles with several tons of bombs, but as the European situation improved, the specifications were altered to fit Pacific plans.

The call went to heavy bomber designers for a warplane which could fly 5,300 miles and carry a ton of bombs. There was to be considerable interchangeability between bomb and gas load—a neat problem in wing and fuselage spaces.

Two Planes Designed

Two designs—the Boeing XB-29 Superfortress and the Consolidated Vultee XB-32 Dominator—attracted interest. The XB-29 got the call and became the heart of the greatest program for a single weapon in war history. The XB-32 became the stand-by, readied to go when ordered.

The Superfortress should not be thought of as just a big bomber. It was the entire B-29 program—design, development, production, training, bases, supply, tactics and ordnance—that helped shatter the Japanese military machine.

The first B-29 flew in September, 1942, but the Superfort did not drop a bomb in anger until June, 1944. Even that speed was possible only through the boldest kind of planning, spending and execution.

Once the design was accepted, production plans were begun even before the aircraft flew. Hundreds of millions of dollars were invested in plants. Thousands of sub-contracts were involved.

Nothing was easy or simple. Training was a whole new project.

If a single problem overshadowed others, it was the power plant. The air forces settled on a new Wright engine, now called the Cyclone 18, with a rating of 2,200 horsepower for takeoff. The engine was asked to do a lot of things that weren't in the books, but eventually it gave the correct answer. The B-29 flew 3,000-mile missions almost casually, despite overloading, and flew those missions almost twice as often as smaller bombers.

The engine problem didn't look so big when the strategists turned to bases and how to supply and protect them.

But America had promised China that Japan's homeland would be bombed in June, 1944, and it was. China contributed her share—the labor of half a million men and women and thousands of acres of precious farmland. The first base cost $150,000,000 and was used less than a year.

What to hit and how to hit it were intricate military-economic problems. The search for answers began while the B-29 was just a mess of lines on the drawing board.

A special incendiary—filled with a devilish jellied gasoline which scatters and sticks and burns even on water—was devised in New Jersey to be dropped in Japan.

The B-29 leap-frogged Japan's outer defenses much as the surface forces by-passed islands and isolated thousands of enemy troops. The Marianas gave them the first bases with an over-water approach to the target. Iwo Jima became a base for fighter protection and the site of emergency landing fields. And as the land offensives moved closer to the Japanese mainland, bases for Superforts went along behind them.

Superforts led the parade as the air war against Japan moved into its crescendo after Germany collapsed. Greater and greater assaults were mounted against Nippon's industrial backbone. Cities were crossed out, one by one, in raids even more furious than those which had made the Nazis tremble.

General Marshall



BLASTING OF PEARL HARBOR STARTED WAR

By JOHN L. SPRINGER
The Associated Press

Pearl Harbor was awakened on the morning of December 7, 1941, by the thunder of bombs and the crumbling of steel. Drowsy seamen and soldiers looked up to see a fleet of Japanese fighter, bomber and torpedo planes raining blows on the core of the U. S. Pacific fleet, resting helplessly in the harbor.

It was the "sneak punch" thrown without warning, that plunged America into World War II.

At 7:50 that morning, as on hundreds of Sundays before, seven great battleships rode easily at anchor. Cruisers, destroyers and smaller ships rested in snug rows. On nearby Hickam, Wheeler and Bellows Fields, planes sat peacefully in their hangars or out on the open runways.

Five minutes later the Japanese came. More than 150 planes, from aircraft carriers which boldly had moved close to Hawaii, droned over the island of Oahu.

Harbor in Flames

There was one great blast, then steadily more until the whole harbor was enveloped in flames and smoke. The battleship Arizona blew up and its twisted, smoking wreckage settled into the sea. Other ships capsized. Flames poured from the airfields, where planes and hangars were riddled with holes. As men raced from their barracks, machine gun fire from strafing planes shot them down.

By 9:45 the attack was over. Every warship in the harbor had been stricken. Eight of the 17 battleships in the entire U. S. fleet had been put out of action—two so severely wounded they could never be used again; the others so battered they would need many months of repairs. Three cruisers, a seaplane tender and repair ship were damaged; two destroyers and a mine layer were sunk. Another destroyer, which was sunk, was later repaired.

The navy had sunk three submarines. Desperate anti-aircraft fire had downed 28 enemy planes and the four U. S. aircraft that had got into the sky had knocked out 20 of the attackers. But when U. S. losses were tallied, the destroyed American planes totaled 177. A total of 2,343 navy and army men were killed in the boiling, oil-covered waters of the harbor, or in the holds of ships, or on the blistered airfields. There were 1,272 wounded.

It was the worst defeat—and the greatest humiliation—America's navy had ever suffered.

Who Was to Blame?

The question of blame for this defeat recurred again and again throughout the war. An investigating committee named by President Roosevelt pointed at Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding general of the Hawaiian department. This committee's report said the secretaries of War and Navy had warned of the possibility of war and had ordered precautions. Steps taken by Kimmel and Short, the report said, were inadequate. The two men were relieved of their posts and threatened with later court martials. But in December, 1944, the army and navy announced no grounds had been found for court-martial proceedings.

There also was much reason to think that many Japanese, given freedom to pry around the islands, had stuffed Tokyo with vital military information.

While the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, other planes of the Rising Sun swooped over the Philippines, Wake, Guam and Hong Kong.

But while ships still blazed, the navy began to rebuild at Pearl Harbor. Within a year it could announce that virtually all the damage had been erased forever.

FROM PEACE TO WORLD WAR IN JUST A FLASH

BY TRUDI McCULLOUGH

To a U. S. that has fought total war around the globe a flashback of American receiving and trying to comprehend the news of Pearl Harbor seems as unreal as ancient history.

At approximately 2:30 p. m. on Dec. 7, 1941, in Washington, D. C., three newsservice men were laying out their wire reports. The telephone rang in all three offices. They picked up the phones and heard a voice say, "This is Steve Early. I have a statement here which the President asked me to read." Then Early read that Hawaii was being bombed.

For the first half dozen reporters to reach the White House Steve Early had more news: The first attacks on Hawaii and the Philippines had been made wholly without warning and even as Japanese diplomats paid a peaceful call on Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The President was with the Secretaries of War and Navy. He had ordered all previously prepared defense measures invoked.

Thermometer Rises

From then on the therometer of news roses higher and higher: "Both attacks are believed to be still in progress."

"An American ship only 700 miles out of San Francisco has radioed distress signals."

"The Navy has just advised the President that Guam has been attacked."

All over the country, whether in Norfolk where it was the coldest day of the year, to Boston where the Sabbath calm prevailed, to Kansans finishing a heavy noonday dinner, to New Yorkers at a football game or the movies, the first question was "Where was our Navy?" Almost as universal was the second reaction: "Those Japs must be crazy."

Little People Speak

Stunned, but with unquestioning confidence, the little people all over the country spoke. A Chicagoan said: "How terrible for the Japanese. It's mass suicide. Well, we've got to whip the whole world, and we can do it."

In Topeka a woman called the Capital agitatedly reporting that a Japanese plane had just dived over her house. In Nebraska a soldier said to another, "Boy, take your last look at Omaha for a long time. Which way's the war? People began to pontificate that Japan had only enough oil for a year.

In Detroit hotel lobbies were deserted as people stayed with their ears glued to the radio. The radio everywhere told servicemen to report for duty at once, announced recruiting stations would be open at 8 a. m. In Pittsburgh five young men out for a carefree afternoon changed their talk to "enlisting tomorrow." In Cleveland someone recalled how the Japanese Navy had struck at Port Arthur while the Japanese Ambassador was attending a Russian Court balk There too 80 specialists on Pacific Relations sat around a conference table arguing. In one second, when the flash came, their differences were resolved.

Unity Blossoms

All over the U. S. their reaction was duplicated. Nothing else could have united America so immediately and so completely.

Back in Washington, reporters discovered the mild mannered police who used to patrol the munitions building had been replaced by fully equipped G.I.'s with live ammunition. The high command changed from mufti to uniforms. And in the press room Steve Early's assistant gave a preliminary report on casualties: 300 military wounded, 104 military fatalities. They were the first of the dead.

PILLS FOOLED JAPANESE
(By The Associated Press)

Enterprising Allies held in Cabanatuan prison, Luzon, made money by concocting bogus "sulfa" pills, mostly of baking soda and plaster of paris, and selling them to their Japanese captors.

In 1696 New York city made its first appropriation (20 pounds) for street cleaning.



"The Lord Our God...The Lord Is One"

May the Lord grant thee Peace, now and evermore, is the abiding prayer of mankind on this momentous day.

J. C. HARTMAN
SINCLAIR REFINING CO.
GETTYSBURG, PA.

At This Solemn Moment . . .

AT this solemn moment we, like you, bow in humble thanksgiving to God for the end of the terrible World Conflict . . . for the Victory of the arms of the Free Nations of the world . . . for the preservation of the principles that were at issue . . . and, for the complete collapse of the forces of oppression.

To those millions who carried Freedom's banner to battlefronts in the four corners of the world, and, to those millions who supported them on the home front, we acknowledge our debt and express our gratitude for services that achieved Victory. We bow in reverence to those who gave their lives and bow in humility to those who returned wounded, maimed and injured.

Naturally, our thoughts go out to those of our staff who answered the call to colors . . . each of whom served with credit and distinction. They are:

Captain Curtis W. Lafey, U.S.A., in Germany
Sergeant Hugh H. Craig, U.S.A., in Oregon
Seaman Allan Sprankle, U.S.N., in the Pacific
Seaman Stanley Sprankle, U.S.N., in the Pacific
Pvt. Adam Myers, U.S.A., in the Philippines
Pvt. John Myers, U.S.A., in Italy

No less in our thoughts at this solemn moment are those of our staff who remained at their posts during the trying War years and the new members of our staff who took the places of those at war and in defense plants.

Their loyalty, perseverence and determination . . . their willingness to work extra hours, to double-up on positions . . . to accept gracefully the necessary wartime restrictions and shortages of supplies and materials, with all of their attendant difficulties, are largely responsible for the fact that Hotel Gettysburg played its part and rendered an essential service to the Community in many respects and to thousands of men and women in the service and civilians engaged in vital war work.

They deserve and have our admiration, our respect and our deep appreciation.

Our thanks go also to the hundreds of Gettysburgians and Adams Countians whom we were privileged to serve in many ways during the War Years. Their consideration of our problems and their commendation of our service and personnel are unforgetable.

With the satisfaction of having fully met our responsibilities to our Community and to our Country in time of War, with the inspiration of the thousands of new friends and patrons that we have won through the loyal and determined efforts of our staff during this difficult period, we look toward the new era of World Peace with complete confidence that, like you, having done our Wartime Job, we shall not fail to more than fulfill our responsibility "To Keep a Good House" in the Peace time.

Hotel Gettysburg

Manager.

GUADALCANAL VICTORY WAS CLOSE MARGIN

The United States took the first amphibious step to Tokyo with the invasion of tiny Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands, on August 7, 1942.

Few Americans had ever heard of this mosquito-infested, malaria-ridden pin point. Yet for five months America's immediate Pacific fate dangled in the island's stifling, almost impenetrable jungles and in the shark-infested waters surrounding it.

The Guadalcanal invasion was spearheaded by Marines led by Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift. It was designed primarily to protect U. S. shipping lanes to Australia, where Allied power slowly was being built, and to guard New Caledonia from air attacks.

Japanese Surprised

Japan had invaded the Solomons six weeks after Pearl Harbor, and when a Marine division hit the beaches in self-propelled steel barges, under protecting sea and air cover, the enemy was surprised.

The Leathernecks quickly gained a beachhead, captured the almost complete Henderson airfield, and seized the smaller adjacent islands of Tulagi, Gavutu and Tanombogo. On Gavutu and Tulagi, not one of the foe surrendered—1,800 of them, the entire garrisons, had to be killed.

After initial successes, the going got tough. On the night of Aug. 8, a Japanese cruiser force caught Allied naval patrols off guard and sank four cruisers. Bombers from the northern Solomons and Rabaul then began to appear daily to rip the beachhead. American supply ships ran a gauntlet and frequently got caught by Japanese surface ships and submarines. Few Americans at home knew how critical the situation actually was.

But despite growing enemy counterattacks the Yanks held doggedly. Japanese attempts to land on Guadalcanal were broken up repeatedly, mainly by the small but superior air force that had been assembled on Henderson.

In October, however, the Japanese landed in daylight on Guadalcanal only 15 miles from the American lines. Heavy artillery was moved ashore and by November Nipponese land, sea and air forces had been massed to push the Yanks back into the sea.

U. S. Matches Stakes

But America matched the stakes. Many warships damaged in the early months of war again were ready to fight; new Army and Marine troops were rushed in to reinforce the weary original force; and supplies from the now-roaring home arsenal began coming in.

On Nov. 13 the decisive battle for Guadalcanal was fought at sea. In three days, in the Sealark Channel north of the Henderson field the Navy sank 28 Japanese ships and damaged ten more. The U. S. lost eight ships. Meanwhile the Leathernecks wiped out 750 Japanese moving in against the airfield from the jungle and sent an equal number scurrying back to the underbrush.

Although after that the skilled Japanese jungle warriors remained constantly bothersome, they were never again a major threat. On Dec. 9 the Army, under Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, took over command. And on Feb. 9 the conquest of Guadalcanal was completed.

LINER COOLIDGE LOST

(By The Associated Press)

Only five of the 4,500 men aboard died when the 21,936-ton troopship President Coolidge struck a mine and sank in December, 1942, off the New Hebrides. Sped onto a reef by its skipper, the vessel settled slowly into the sea, enabling a lifeboat exodus.

Oregon-bound pioneers, their wagons and oxen followed "roads" with grades as steep as 60 per cent.

The condensed juice of the leaves of the aloe plant has laxative properties.

In peacetime, about a million and a half Japanese worked in the fishing industries.

Nine to 12 pounds of raw materials are required to make one pound of aluminum.

It is believed that during the first year of the gold rush, more than 100,000 people went to Colorado.

Pray



On this day, let us give thanks that the death and destruction in the world is now at an end and let us pray that such wanton destruction and ruin can never be visied on innocent peoples, ever again.

And after the last vestige of tyrannical oppression is wiped from the world, let us be sure that a lasting Peace is written. A Peace that will guarantee to every man the right to live and worship in freedom; a Peace that will insure the right to rear children with the knowledge that they can live in a world free from fear and serfdom.
Pray . . . that this will come to pass.

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OLD GLORY DID IT AGAIN!

The enslaved peoples of Europe and Asia are freed again - - - It is our hope and prayer that they may always keep it that way.

MILLER-SINCLAIR SERVICE STATION
BUFORD AVENUE GETTYSBURG, PA.
Pfc. Floyd J. Miller in Germany

VICTORY

What a glorious day! We've accomplished a big job — THANKS TO OUR MEN AND WOMEN IN THE SERVICE.

R. B. KITZMILLER
West Middle St. Gettysburg, Pa.



TO THOSE WHO SACRIFICED . . .

Some men are awarded the Purple Heart posthumously.

Some live to wear it with pride and memories. Memories of by how slim a chance they lived while others died.

The spirit of those who fall and of those who survive is the same. Each hero in battle WOULD give all with a full understanding that only the perpetuation of freedom is worth such sacrifice. . . .

We Pay Tribute To All Adams Countians Serving in the Armed Forces.

BURGOON & YINGLING
GETTYSBURG, PA.



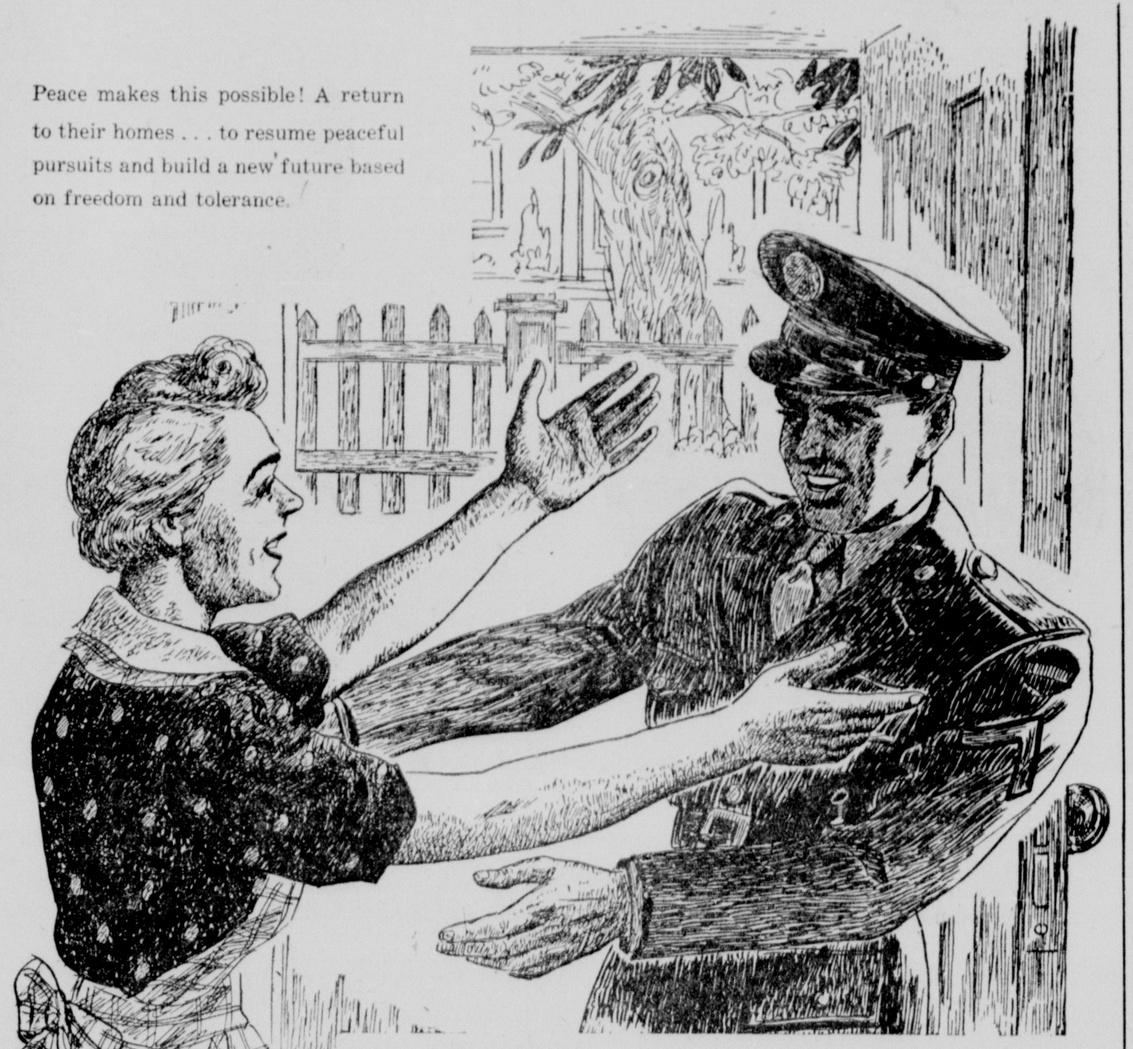
We Pay Tribute To Our 158 Members Who Are Serving In The Armed Forces

PEACE IN THE WORLD

They ask no more enduring monument than lasting peace — let us all work and pray that they shall not be disappointed.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES
GETTYSBURG AERIE No. 1562
158 MEMBERS SERVING IN THE ARMED FORCES

Peace makes this possible! A return to their homes . . . to resume peaceful pursuits and build a new future based on freedom and tolerance.



GETTYSBURG BOWLING CENTER
MISS MAXINE STEWART, Manager

PACIFIC WAR ALSO TERMED ONE OF WORDS

(By The Associated Press)

The war in the Pacific was a war of words, too. Mirrored in mottos, heated cries and dramatic official declarations were the hopes, frustrations and determinations of both the Allies and Japanese.

"Remember Pearl Harbor" became America's by-word. Of spontaneous origin, it was repeated by millions of lips and emblazoned on thousands of posters within days after the enemy attack on the Hawaiian base.

Probably no war words will live longer in U. S. minds than President Roosevelt's historic December 8, 1941, call to arms, the day after Japan struck. December 7, he said, was "a date that will live in infamy."

"With confidence in our armed forces, with unbounding determination of our people," he told Congress, "we will gain the inevitable triumph, so help us God."

Japan's Emperor Hirohito countered: "Our empire, for its existence and self defense, has no other recourse than to appeal to arms."

Nor will the world quickly forget many of the other words of war. Among them were:

"I am looking forward to dictating the peace in the White House," Japanese Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, in a letter several months before Pearl Harbor.

"There are no atheists in foxholes," Rev. William T. Cummings, chaplain at Bataan.

"I shall return," Gen. Douglas MacArthur, arriving in Australia from the Philippines, March, 1942.

"I claim we got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma and it's humiliating as hell," Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, May, 1942.

"Perhaps we will be forgiven if we claim we are about Midway to our objective," Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, after the Battle of Midway, June, 1942.

"There are no limits to Nimitz," a Chinese commentator, June, 1942.

"Kill Japs. Kill Japs. Kill more Japs. Sink ships. Sink ships. Sink more ships," Adm. William F. Halsey, November, 1942.

"Our country is faced with a grave situation. . . . The present situation does not indicate that the road is to be easy," Premier Hideki Tojo, January, 1944.

"All Japanese are congenital liars," the Japanese fleet, on salvaged Suzuki, April, 1945.

"Wars are won, not with weapons, Adm. Halsey, October, 1944.

"Retiring at high speed toward but with guts, push, speed and surships Tokyo sunk," Adm. Halsey's message to Adm. Nimitz, after learning enemy claimed his ships were sunk, October, 1944.

"The Jap is a helluva sight tougher than the Germans, but he's not as smart," Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, November, 1944.

"I have returned. Rally to me. Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on," General MacArthur, landing on Leyte, October, 1944.

"We'll make them wish the airplane had never been invented. We'll make them wish they'd never heard of Pearl Harbor," Gen. H. H. Arnold, January, 1945.

"We must employ our entire strength to beat back the enemy," Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, January, 1945.

"I hope they (U. S. bombers) don't kill that white horse (Hirohito's). I want to ride it," Adm. Halsey, February, 1945.

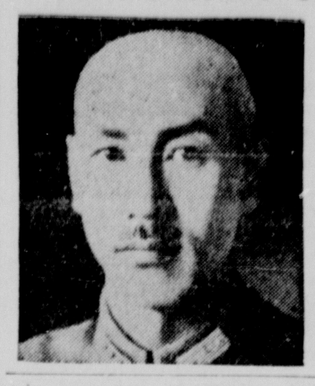
"I still believe we won the battle of Iwo Jima when I think of the spiritual blow we dealt the enemy on that island," Premier Kantaro prise," Gen. Stilwell, March, 1944.

'Congratulations to the sinkers of the unmentionable stinkers," Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, lauding Yank airmen who destroyed Japanese ships, May, 1945.

"Things have turned out contrary to expectations," Japanese Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima, June, 1945.

"If Japan persists . . . she is liable to find the Japanese islands reduced to nothing but a menace to navigation," Gen. George C. Kenney, June, 1945.

Generalissimo Chiang And Wife





U. S. Planes Moved Whole Chinese Army

(By The Associated Press)

An entire army was shifted by air for the first time in history during the battle for China.

The then newly-formed Chinese Sixth Army was flown with all its equipment—including horses—from Burma to China by the U. S. Army Air Transport Command in May, 1945.

Trained in India and tempered in combat in Burma, the Sixth was jockeying into position for the final offensive against the Japanese on the Asiatic mainland.

Yank Fleet Crippled By Terrific Typhoon

(By The Associated Press)

Japan wasn't the only enemy to be reckoned with in the Pacific. Violent storms, too, took a staggering toll from the American Navy.

A 138-mile-an-hour typhoon on June 5, 1945, left in its wake more damage to the Third Fleet than the Japanese had been able to inflict in any single battle. It ripped off a 100-foot section of the cruiser Pittsburgh's bow and damaged 20 other warships. All were repaired later and returned to action.

It was the second time the Third Fleet was hit by a typhoon. On December 18, 1944, the destroyers Monagham, Tull and Spence were sunk by a storm between the Philippines and the Marianas.

A plant disease has destroyed most of the sea grass growing along the North American coast in recent years.

JAP TROOPS NEAREST U. S. AT ALEUTIANS

(By The Associated Press)

The Japanese made their greatest threat to Alaska when they occupied Kiska, Attu and Agattu islands in the Aleutian chain in June, 1942. They remained a year.

On June 4, following an enemy bomber attack on Dutch Harbor the preceding day, Army and Navy flyers located an enemy fleet 165 miles to the southwest, apparently headed for Unalaska. Attacking repeatedly, they sank one enemy cruiser, damaged another and forced the enemy to withdraw. Ten days later what was believed to be the remnants of the Japanese force was discovered at Kiska, and it was also learned that Attu and Agattu had been occupied.

West Coast Worries

Despite worries voiced on the west coast, the Army minimized Kiska's strategic value and continued to send all the ships, planes and men available to the south and central Pacific. An airbase was set up on Adak in September, however, and Army fliers began to hammer the installations on Kiska. In January 1943 an American task force landed unopposed on Amchitka, 69 miles east of Kiska.

Then on May 11 the reinforced 7th Infantry division landed on foggy Attu, which the Japanese had reinforced with troops withdrawn from Agattu. The initial fighting was bitter. Small enemy groups dug into the hills around Massacre Bay and poured small arms and mortar fire on the invaders. But the Yanks knocked out the emplacements singly and pushed through the narrow, snow-covered pass to encircle the foe at Chicagof Harbor. On May 31 the occupation was completed after 2,350 of the enemy were annihilated.

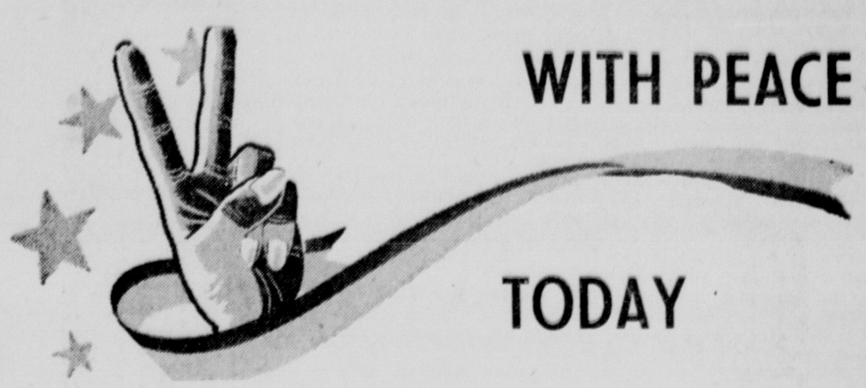
The Japanese on Kiska now were trapped by planes and naval craft operating from Amchitka and Attu. An all out air blitz began. In 14 days — from Aug. 1 to Aug. 14 — heavy and light bombers, dive bombers, fighter planes and cannon-carrying planes roared down on Kiska 106 times. Naval surface units were equally busy. On 15 occasions they steamed into the choppy waters and sent their big shells shrieking onto the island.

On Aug. 15 a U. S. force landed on Quisling Cove on the western coast of the island. But the enemy had fled. There were abandoned supplies of all sorts. Wrecks of four merchant ships, three submarines and numerous other craft were found, but not a single living Japanese.

FIRST BRITISH DEFEAT

(By The Associated Press)

The British Navy suffered its first major casualties in the Pacific war when the Japanese sank the 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales and the 32,000-ton battlecruiser Repulse off Malaya on December 10, 1941.



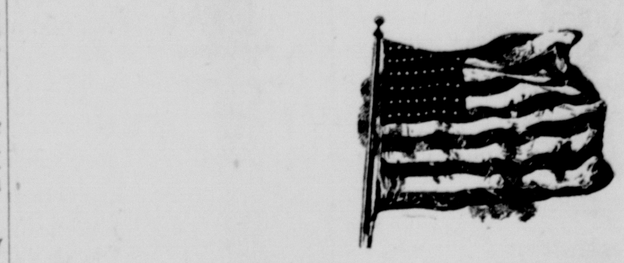
WITH PEACE TODAY

This is the long-awaited day.... A day of thanksgiving to God and a prayer asking His help for an everlasting Peace.

We pay tribute to the men and women from Adams County for the generous sacrifice.

Adams County Farm Bureau Assn.

Lincolnway West, New Oxford, Pa.
North Washington St., Gettysburg, Pa.

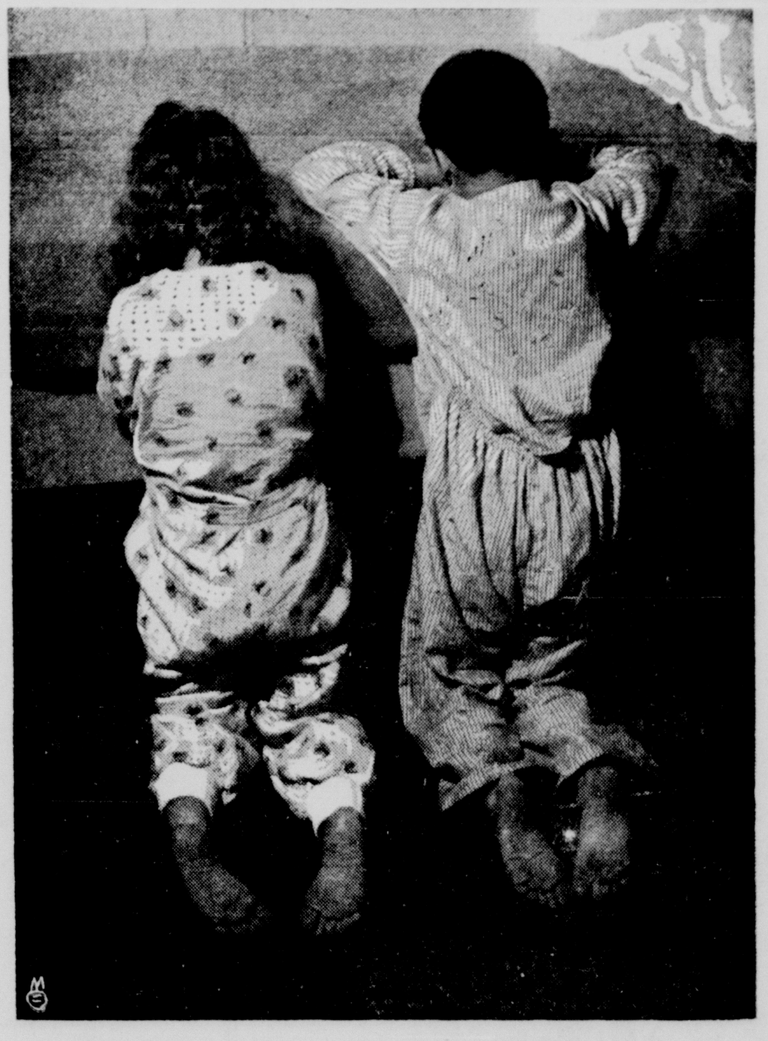


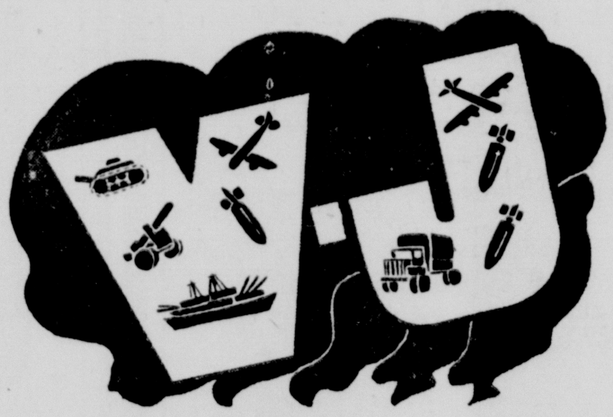
Today — V-J Day —

We look forward to this National Holiday which all of us can celebrate.

John C. Lower Co., Inc.

Wholesale Grocers
GETTYSBURG, PA.





PEACE PROCLAIMED

. . . To America and the rest of the World this day is a memorable one. . . . And with the rest of the World Americans give thanks even as they prepare for that extra effort necessary to make a lasting Peace . . . .

JOHN J. REINDOLLAR

FAIRFIELD - - - PENNSYLVANIA



SUNSHINE
follows every storm

Every dark cloud has a silver lining, the world is emerging from a siege of darkness and sadness to a day of light and happiness, when mankind will return once again to the principles of the Golden Rule . . . let this glorious Victory be the returning sunshine to the world.

TOBEY'S

Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

With You . . .

We Thank God for Final Peace

REEL'S TIRE SERVICE

U.S. Fully Mobilized After Pearl Harbor

By JAMES D. WHITE
AP Newsfeature Writer

No other nation could have dared. Only an industrial colossus like America could have hoped to beat the mighty, remote, fanatical empire of Japan.

Perhaps no other power could have recovered after a crippling blow like Pearl Harbor and then come back to seek out the world's most treacherous enemy in his lair and there destroy him.

It has been said that low trickery arouses a free people to a higher pitch of indignation; in any case, 130,000,000 Americans responded to Pearl Harbor with history's mightiest production effort. This is the story of that effort.

It already had been uncertainly begun when Pearl Harbor plunged America into war. It was called a "defense program" and was moving toward goals called fantastic at the time but which later were left far behind.

Defense Began In 1940

The process began in the summer of 1940 with the program announced by President Roosevelt to make this country "the arsenal of democracy." He laid down goals which looked astronomical—50,000 planes a year (we then were building 6,000); a two-ocean navy; an army of 1,725,000 men (we had 250,000); critical items for an army of 3,000,000, with a system of factories capable of supplying 4,000,000; a vastly expanded merchant marine to carry war weapons to the beleaguered democracies already fighting the war.

Tokyo chose to ignore this foretaste of doom, or—relying upon their remoteness and head start—the Japanese warlords struck anyway.

But already American planes were being produced at the rate of 2,000 a month; the two-ocean navy, sorely needed because of losses at Pearl Harbor, still had to be built—but the government had 11 of its own yards and 110 private yards busy with naval construction.

The Maritime Commission shortly was able to launch a merchant ship a day—mostly tankers and the emergency liberty ships which were assembly-line produced on both coasts, the Gulf of Mexico, and along some inland waterways.

The defense program of 1940 and lend-lease demands after March, 1941, got American industry partly converted to making weapons. By Pearl Harbor about half of the 60 ordnance factories planned were in production. Rifles and machineguns poured off the lines in thousands every day, and the vital tank program was getting close to mass production.

An important fact was that the machine tool industry output—machines to make other machines—had been expanded about eight-fold.

Then The Big Test

Then came the real test—converting 130,000,000 Americans into a war machine which could outwork and outfight the regimented millions of the Axis.

In January, 1942, the War Production board was set up. Donald M. Nelson, as chairman, was given full power to mobilize American productive capacity.

Industrial revolution became commonplace. A linoleum maker found himself turning out shell casings. A manufacturer of ladies' lace panties turned to making mosquito netting for tropical jungle fighters. A creator of orange-squeezers converted to gauges, dies and bullet punches. A toy maker went into gunsights and compasses.

Bulldozers snorted and the earth moved to make way for new war plants sprawling across the prairies and reclaimed marshland. Vast steel and automotive plants and the nation's largely new hydroelectric reserve all swung into action.

But Japan had grabbed nearly all the world's rubber, quinine, tin and hemp. A Board of Economic Warfare (later to become the Foreign Administration) was set up to scour the earth for such critical materials or their substitutes.

At home every oil refinery increased its capacity to make the huge quantities of gasoline needed by modern warfare. The railways hauled more freight and passengers than ever before.

Novices In War Plants

Into war plants poured millions of workers—men from retirement, women from the kitchen, to take over welding torches and rivet guns.

The full blast of war activity and production was not reached until 1944. That year the army announced it had reached its peak strength of 7,700,000 men (later revised upward to 8,300,000). The navy said it was nearing its peak 3,700,000.

Bigger planes were being made by now, such as the giant B-29 Superfortresses to reach Tokyo. Top plane production had been reached in March that year, with 9,118.

The navy became the biggest in history. By the end of 1944 it had 61,045 ships, of which 1,167 were warships with many times their prewar firepower.

Farmers Deliver

Manpower got scarcer in many places. A system of manpower controls to channel labor into undermanned areas was imposed. There were some food shortages, but Americans easily remained the best-fed people on earth as American farmers, year after year, broke their own production records.

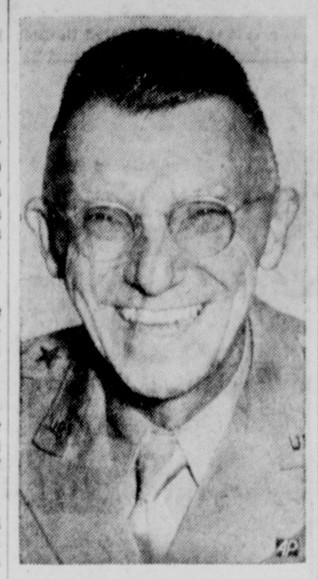
Soon after Germany surrendered in May, 1945, President Truman gave a comprehensive outline of what would be needed to defeat Japan. The Pacific army, he said, would exceed the 3,500,000 men who had been deployed in Europe against Hitler. The army was to be maintained at about 7,000,000 to sustain this effort. Draft calls for men over 29 in essential work were discontinued. The navy was not to be cut down at all in strength, would keep on growing if anything.

Then a two billion dollar gamble—involving the employment of 125,000 workers at one time and the erection of three huge war plants—paid off when a Superfortress dropped the first earth-shaking atomic bomb on the Japanese homeland. Production of this revolutionary weapon marked the high point of America's home front effort.

President Truman earlier had warned that the Japanese hoped to get a peace offer short of unconditional surrender. "They should know better," he said then.

They should have known better even in 1941, when they attacked the only power on earth capable of striking back across the world's greatest ocean.

General Stilwell



Lieut. General Joseph W. Stilwell, transferred from the China zone, has been directing some ground forces in the Pacific area.

DARING RAIDS FREED PRISONS

(By The Associated Press)

Even before they retook Manila, the liberating Yanks in the Philippines freed more than 7,500 Allied civilians and soldiers from the infamous Japanese prison camps in one of the most dramatic chapters of the Pacific war.

One prison, Los Banos, was seized by paratroopers who surprised the enemy garrison at dawn calisthenics and brought freedom to 2,146 internees.

The Americans first struck at Cabantuan Camp. On Jan. 30, 1945, less than a month after MacArthur landed on Luzon, a hand-picked Ranger battalion sneaked 25 miles behind enemy lines to storm Cabantuan, where 513 Americans, including survivors of the infamous "March of Death," were held.

Manila was next. Striking at the heart of the Philippine capital on the night of Feb. 3, the 1st Cavalry Division fought room by room through huge Santo Tomas, a university the Japanese turned into a concentration camp, to release 3,700 prisoners.

The Yanks pushed 10 blocks south the following day, grabbing filthy Bilibid penitentiary, and freeing 1,350 more Allies.

Then on Feb. 23, while the battle for Manila was in its last stage, paratroopers, joined by guerrillas who slipped for two days through the jungles, too Los Banos.

Jeeps Descendants Of Western Coaches

Armed jeeps, grandsons of the wild west stage coach, bounced through sniper fire and over almost impassable terrain to supply front line Yanks on Saipan and other Pacific islands.

And like their stage coach ancestors, the jeeping Americans often had to barricade themselves behind their vehicles to fight it out—with the Japanese, instead of bandits or savage Indians.



They Gave Their Lives!

. . . and not one of them wanted to die. They were young men in the full flower of youth with a lifetime of happiness ahead of them. Now, that is gone. With true American zeal they knew there were things in life more precious than life itself. They have protected these principals for us. Their Buddies grieve for them as we, at home, do!

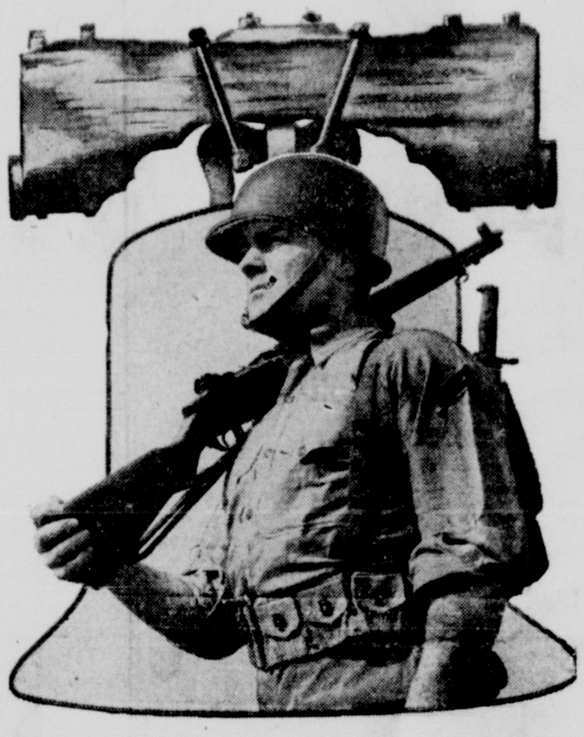
PHIEL'S GARAGE
J. A. Phiel
GETTYSBURG, PA.

Honor and Glory to Our Fighting Heroes

on this

Final Victory

Morris Gitlin
JUNK YARD
GETTYSBURG, PA.

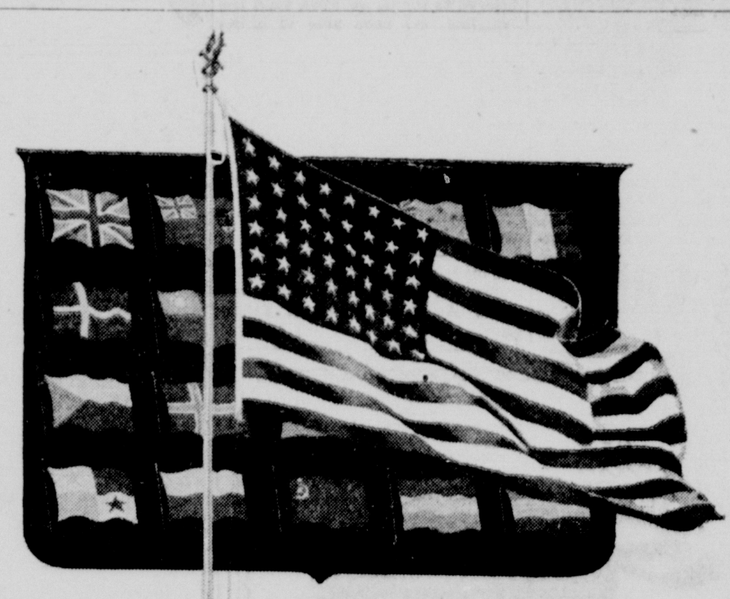


Let Freedom Ring . . .

To the men and women of our Armed Forces . . .
To the men and women of the Defense Factories . . .
To the men and women on the Farms . . .

Our Sincere Thanks and Our Appreciation
THE VICTORY WE CELEBRATE IS YOURS

MARCH'S FEED STORE
ORRTANNA, PA.

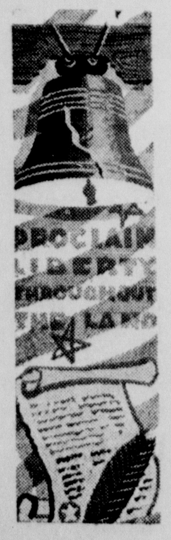


PEACE

This is the day! A glorious day in the glorious history of the United States. We have all waited for this moment and our joys may be manifest in many ways.

WE PAY HONOR TO THE
MEN AND WOMEN IN ARMED FORCES
From Adams County
Who Have Helped to Make This Victory

JOE THE MOTORISTS FRIEND
CHAMBERSBURG STREET
Charles E. Woodward, Mgr.



God Bless America

The faith of our fathers and our faith in ourselves and in the future of America is interwoven with the goal of Victory — may we have everlasting peace.

Blue Ridge Auto Service
5th and York Streets
GETTYSBURG, PA.



Thanks for the VICTORY Soldier!

The "A" DISTRIBUTING COMPANY

H. M. OYLER, Proprietor

ENEMY ERRORS PAVED WAY UP TO NEW GUINEA

By MURLIN SPENCER
(By The Associated Press)

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's New Guinea campaign lasted more than two years. It was in that lush green hell on earth—needed by the Allies for a drive back to the Philippines—that Japan made many of the mistakes that cost her an empire.

In the last summer of 1942, the Japanese landed at Milne Bay on New Guinea's southeast tip. But when the enemy found the Allies stronger at Milne Bay than he expected he sent in a convoy of destroyers to take off what troops he could. That same convoy could have carried sufficient reinforcements to have made victory certain for the Japanese.

Mistake At Port Moresby

The Japanese made another mistake in the fall of 1942. They pushed a comparative handful of Australians back to within 32 miles of Port Moresby. And when little stood between them and the dusty hills of that key base, only a few miles from Australia's northern tip, they pulled back instead of sending in enough men to do the job.

For the first time the Japanese—not the Allies—were using too little, too late. Never again did they take the offensive in New Guinea.

When Americans and Australians won Buna and Sanananda, slaughtering the Japanese garrison almost to the last man, they stopped the Japanese and secured new airfields for MacArthur's air chief, Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney. From that time on the Japanese were pounded incessantly and every campaign was waged to secure new fields from which American bombers could pound the enemy just a bit ahead.

Admiral Halsey



Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the United States Naval Forces that have been blasting the mainland of Japan.

Salamaua, Lae and Finschhafen, important Japanese bases and airfields, fell in quick order. The Australians did that job, although American paratroops were used for the first time in the Pacific in the Markham valley just behind Lae.

MacArthur branched out. He now needed to secure his right flank. Arawe on New Britain was taken in a feint which diverted the Japanese attention from the more important base of Cape Gloucester on New Britain's western tip. The First Marine Division sliced in between two strongly defended points and secured the flank.

MacArthur then grabbed off Saidor near Finschhafen in a quick thrust almost without opposition and then sent the First Calvary Division to take Manus in the Admiralty islands, one of the best sea and air bases in the Pacific.

But the Japanese high command still felt secure in New Guinea. Wewak on the east coast 100 miles below the line between New Guinea and Dutch New Guinea was one of the most powerful bases in the Pacific. Thousands of Japanese troops were there and they had all the supplies they needed.

Just to make the base secure, they pulled thousands of fighting men out of Hollandia to the north to reinforce Wewak.

They guessed wrong and therefore died. In a bold, courageous maneuver MacArthur by-passed Wewak. He took Hollandia and nearby Aitape almost without a fight in April of 1944.

He broke the foe's back at Hollandia. Their troops at Wewak struggled northward and hurled themselves at the Americans at Aitape.

Foe Came To MacArthur

That was what MacArthur wanted—the Japanese to come to him. His Americans killed them by the thousands. They struggled, too, at Biak and Wakde but they were merely death struggles.

MacArthur now needed to secure his left flank and he seized Morotai in the Halmaheras. Again the Japanese were surprised. They thought he would hit them on Halmahera island.

On September 15, 1944, MacArthur invaded Morotai which, with invasion of the Palaus, drove the final nails in the springboard to the Philippines.

Truk, Nip Bastion, Kayoed From Air

Truk, once the most feared Japanese bastion in the Pacific, was bombed into virtual nothingness. Hemmed in by Yank conquests in the Marianas and Marshalls, the atoll fortress in the Carolines was neutralized by airpower.

The "Japanese Pearl Harbor," first hit by Adm. Marc Mitscher's carrier planes in February, 1944, and later blasted daily by Army Liberators, was almost worthless to Nippon by the following November, when it became the first target for Saipan-based B-29s.

"BULL" HALSEY LED CLIMB UP SOLOMONS STEP

(By The Associated Press)

Guadalcanal, won on Feb. 9, 1943, merely was the first act in the long, gruelling drama of the Solomon islands.

A year of dirty jungle fighting lay ahead before the American flag was to fly over all the Solomons—the chain that pointed northwest toward Japan's No. 1 advance base at Rabaul, New Britain.

Dank and malaria like Guadalcanal, her sister islands, New Georgia, Vella Lavella, the Treasurys and Bougainville, still were enemy strongholds. They had to be taken, along with New Guinea, before Australia would be completely safe and the way would be opened for the Allies to move into the Central Pacific.

Within days after Guadalcanal fell, Marines under Adm. William F. "Bull" Halsey moved 20 miles north into the Russell group. The Japanese had fled from the tiny coral cluster, once a whistle stop on their "Tokyo Express," the shuttling string of destroyers that tried to slip men and supplies into Guadalcanal.

Erase Eenemy

Four months later, on June 30, Yanks and Australians quickly erased the enemy garrison on Rendova, northwest of the Russells, and then leaped a narrow neck of water eastward to invade bristling New Georgia.

They grabbed a firm beachhead before the surprised Japanese were able to return consequential fire. But from there on, fighting followed the Guadalcanal pattern. Enemy resistance stiffened. The Japanese fleet, attempting to crush further Allied landings, was trounced soundly in two battles, July 5-6 and 12-13, in Kula Gulf to the northwest.

Halsey circled two pincers toward the coveted Munda air strip. His ships blasted Munda's port and his Marines battled forward inch by inch. In 35 days, on Aug. 6, the airdrome was captured. Only long, monotonous mopping-up remained on New Georgia.

A tight sea and air ring, meanwhile, had blockaded the smaller islands to the west, Arundel, Kolombangara and Vella Lavella.

Seize Arundel

From New Georgia, the Americans by-passed Kolombangara to seize Vella Lavella, 45 miles away, without firing a shot. They seized Arundel on Aug. 30 after a bitter three-week battle. Kolombangara, its garrison kayoed by bombing and shelling, was occupied in October.

The Yanks then turned north to the campaign's most promising plum—Bougainville, largest of the Solomons and on Rabaul's flank.

Pausing to take the Treasury group—Choiseul, Mono and Stirling—they leap-frogged southern Bougainville's defenses to push ashore Nov. 1 at Empress Augusta Bay halfway up its western coast.

Another typical jungle engagement—slow and fierce—followed. But by Feb. 15, 1944, when New Zealanders landed on the little Green islands just off Bougainville's north tip, the battle for the Solomons was, "for all strategic military purposes," over.

All Bougainville's vital bases were in Allied hands, and some 22,000 Japanese in the islands were cut off from supplies.

YANKS TRAINED CHINESE

(By The Associated Press)

Thirteen generals were among a group of combat-seasoned Chinese, the first foreign officers ever to receive U. S. Army staff training in their homeland, who graduated from an infantry school in Southwest China in July, 1944.



★

THE GREAT DAY HAS COME . . . .

This is final victory and it is our fervent hope for an everlasting peace.

★

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246 YORK STREET

Mrs. Paul Evans — Paul Evans EM 3/c U. S. Navy

You Can't Beat This GRAND OLD FLAG



We give thanks for this VICTORY, the greatest in world history. . . .

We are humble in our appreciation for the service rendered this country by our Armed Forces.

H. EARL PITZER

BIGLERVILLE, PA.

THE CORNERSTONE OF VICTORY HAS BEEN LAID

For those who fell

WE PRAY

To those who fought

WE PAY HOMAGE

Because of their victory

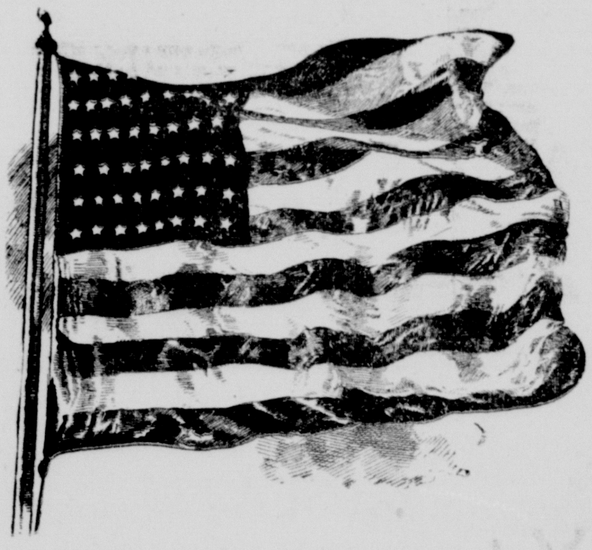
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BUNA, GONA, BISMARCK SEA STARTED DRIVE

(By The Associated Press)

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur reached Australia after a thrill-packed escape from the Japanese closing in on Bataan, his first public statement was: "I shall return."

But even, MacArthur at that time—March, 1942—did not know how many obstacles still lay ahead. He expected to find a powerful American army awaiting him in Australia. Instead he found two army divisions, a handful of planes and a few destroyers and crusiers.

With what Australia could scrape together—many of their forces were in action against Germany—MacArthur had to hold the line. The Japanese were edging down the northern coast of New Guinea, landing on July 22 at Buna and Gona, 100 miles across the Papuan peninsula from Port Moresby. This base was a prize Japanese objective—the key to an invasion of Australia.

The enemy's big New Guinea offensive began in August. Specially-trained jungle fighters moved silently through thick jungles to rip Australian forces from flank and rear. By Sept. 1 they were over the top of the Owen Stanley mountains and were speeding down the southern slopes. Thirty-two miles from Port Moresby the main force halted for supplies for the final push.

Defeat Landing

But on Sept. 25, after a Japanese landing force at Milne Bay had been beaten back, MacArthur was ready to strike. Australian forces commanded by Gen. Sir. Thomas A. Blamey moved slowly, tightly holding their thin supply lines, and by Nov. 2 had taken Kagi and Kokodu, two villages along the mountain pass. Then MacArthur hit with everything in stock.

Thousands of Yanks under Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger poured through the mountains on roads hastily blasted out by Allied engineers. Many more pounced down on the foe in air transports flown from Australia. Native carriers, jeeps and airplanes carried a steady volume of supplies. Tanks and mortars blasted the Japanese as Yanks and Aussies applied some new jungle tricks they had learned the hard way, penetrating enemy lines and chopping the enemy bit by bit. Overhead the Army Air Forces under Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney blocked the Nipponese attempts to get reinforcements in.

On Nov. 24 the Australians entered Gona and on Dec. 9 they fully won it. But the Yanks, advancing on Buna, met suicidal resistance. It was not until Dec. 14—after thirteen-ton tanks were called up to blast crude but incredibly sturdy pill boxes—that they could take the village.

Shatter Resistance

On Jan. 23, 1943, the last organized Japanese resistance was shattered on Papua with the capture of Sananda Point. The entire force of 15,000 led by Lt. Gen. Tomitaro Horii had been annihilated.

With Papua in safe hands, the immediate threat to Australia was ended. On Feb. 11, MacArthur moved up to defeat the Japanese near Wau, 35 miles from Salamaua, and from March 2 to 4, Kenney's bombers lashed out at a huge Japanese convoy heading for New Guinea. This was the Battle of the Bismarck Sea; and when it had ended, the Japanese had lost 22 ships, 61 planes and 15,000 men against Allied losses of one bomber, three pursuit planes and 13 casualties.

MacArthur was now ready to add speed to his comeback.

There is a bridge in Iraq which is lowered 20 feet under the water so that ships may sail over the span.

Marines Paid Stiff Price For Palaus

(By The Associated Press)

The small coral island of Peleliu in the Palau group went into U. S. Marine history in 1944 as the scene of some of the bloodiest battles the corps had ever fought.

Leathernecks invaded the island September 15, 1944, to clear the right side of a path for Gen. Douglas MacArthur from New Guinea to the Philippines.

Before they won it they had to overcome a frenzied counterattack on the beachhead that was one of the war's most violent.

Another frightful battle was fought at "Bloody Nose" mountain, which the Marines first by-passed to secure other parts of the island. Finally, however, when the Japanese refused to come out of their mountain caves, the Marines were forced to fight up through canny defenses to exterminate the foe one by one.

While the Peleliu campaign was raging, other Yanks landed on Anguar, Negesebus and Kongauru guar, Ngesebus and Kongauru islands in the same chain. Although the army's going on Anguar was fierce in a three-day campaign, the latter islands were relatively easy. But it was almost a month before Banzai charges ceased on Peleliu.

By then Marine and Navy casualties had risen to more than 6,000. The Army on Angaur lost 1,700 men. The Japanese loss in the Palaus was 13,500.

Skip-Bombing Was Hit In Its Debut

American bombers threw a new trick—skip-bombing—at the Japanese in the battle of the Bismarck sea.

Developed by Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's chief air officer, skip-bombing was used ideally by medium and light bombers. They dropped their missiles in a string from low altitudes so that the projectiles struck the water while still horizontal and bounced along into the target like flat rocks skipping across a pond. Often planes zoomed in at mast-top altitudes, getting in machine gun bursts for good measure. The skip bombs had delayed action fuses so that the attackers would not be caught in their own explosions.

The Bismarck sea battle, fought in March, 1943, was a great victory for the Air Forces, resulting in Japanese losses of 22 ships.

MARIANAS WAS MASTER STROKE BY AMERICANS

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

(By The Associated Press)

American conquest of the Marianas in the summer of 1944 toppled the pillars supporting the enemy's empire of mandated and war-won islands in the central Pacific.

In three hard-fought campaigns American marines and soldiers moved the offensive 1,900 miles west from Tarawa in the first serious threat to Japanese security.

Saipan, Tinian and Guam became first-line American bases—tremendous supply and repair depots, staging areas for other amphibious moves and headquarters for an ever-growing armada of B-29 Superforts in their mighty attacks on the Japanese homeland.

Behind their conquest lay some of the toughest fighting of the Pacific. The Japanese lost more than 50,000 men in the defense of the three islands. And at sea there was the costly attempt by Nippon's fleet to interfere with the Saipan landings.

Saipan Knocks Out Tojo

The fall of Saipan forced the resignation of the Tojo cabinet, indicating what the island of coral and limestone meant to the homeland.

Japan had had 30 years to build the island into a strong base. It was the headquarters for all Japanese forces in the central Pacific and the central point, too, for administration of the mandated islands.

Saipan, thickly fortified, provided the first real artillery duel between Americans and Japanese.

It was devastating American artillery that ripped into the Japanese lines and disorganized the enemy early in the campaign. Marines of the 2nd and 4th Divisions and soldiers of the 27th Infantry Division, however, will remember such bloody places as Hill 500, Hell's Pocket and Death Valley.

Invaded June 15, Saipan was declared "secured" July 9—prematurely, many thought, for 5,000 Japs were killed afterward during the mopping-up process. U. S. casualties reached 16,000, including 3,100 killed. The Japs lost more than 27,000 killed; 2,161 others were taken prisoner.

Loss of her pivotal base in the central Pacific exposed, and to some extent isolated, the Japanese-held Carolines to the south (Truk is only 690 miles away), opened the way for American return to the Philippines and pointed the amphibious spearhead inexorably westward.

The Japanese fleet was turned back west of the Marianas after the destruction of 428 of its carrier planes, and the sinking or damaging of 21 ships. The U. S. Third Fleet came through with 110 planes shot or forced down by lack of fuel, and three ships damaged in the action of June 19 and 20.

Invasion of Guam and Tinian followed quickly. Marines (3rd Division and 1st Provisional Brigade) and doughboys (77th Infantry) landed on either side of Orote peninsula on the pre-war American possession of Guam on July 21. Three days later, the Marines who had won Saipan went ashore on Tinian, only five miles away.

B-28 Super Bases

Tinian fell in just six days, with U. S. casualties of 1,829. The enemy force lost more than 5,000. On Guam, 125 miles south of Saipan, Japanese resistance collapsed Aug. 10 after their main stand on Orote failed to hold the Americans. The 18,000 defenders were defeated at a cost of 7,000 U. S. casualties.

Bulldozers took over then, building airfields where there had been wilderness. And on Nov. 24, 1944, the first Saipan-based B-29's plowed down the long coral strip and headed for Tokyo.

A huge B-29 base was added on Guam, too, and soon it, along with Saipan, was firing devastating 600-plane blasts at Japan's home islands.

The 40,000 horse-power electric motor in the Wright Field, Ohio, wind tunnel is believed to be the largest in the United States.

U. S. production of Persian lambskins is only about 8,000 skins a year.

"Oregon" is derived from an Indian word meaning "place of plenty."

There are ten peaks more than 10,000 feet high in the Cascade range.



To Those Who Gave ALL . . .

Peace is theirs. Let it not be disturbed, even as the peace they died to secure for all mankind shall — now won — be undisturbed in future years by murderous marauders such as we have known.

★

REDDING'S GROCERY

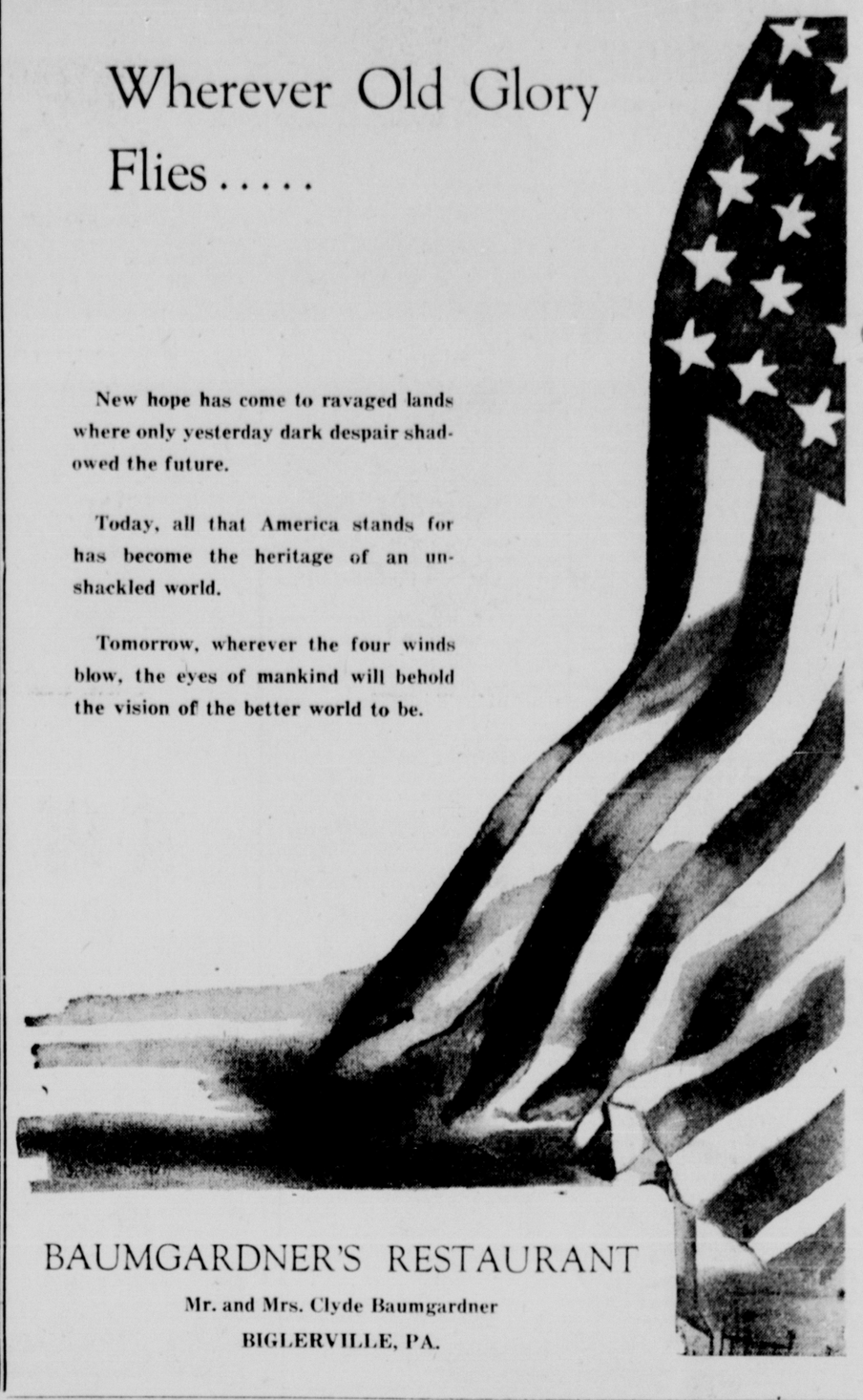
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Wherever Old Glory Flies . . . . .

New hope has come to ravaged lands where only yesterday dark despair shadowed the future.

Today, all that America stands for has become the heritage of an unshackled world.

Tomorrow, wherever the four winds blow, the eyes of mankind will behold the vision of the better world to be.

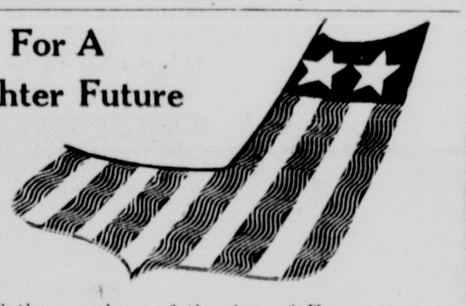


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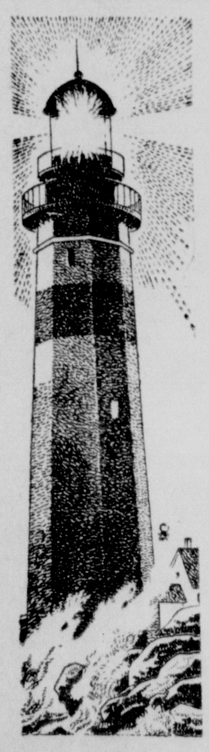
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THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Fourth Section

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES, VICTORY EDITION

World War 11 Cost Almost $300,000,000,000 With 1,068,216 Casualties

HOME FRONT PICTURE AT END OF WAR

Washington, (AP)—This is the home front picture in brief as the war ends:

Cost of the war—Almost $300,000,000,000 so far.

Casualties—Over 1,068,216, with more than 250,000 of them killed.

Taxes—Heavy public debt likely to require continued high taxes although Congress may insist on earlier cuts than Treasury wants.

Government spending—Taking care of army navy, and relief with gradual easing of expenditures.

Rationing Going Out

Cutback—Navy already halted building 95 ships costing $1,200,000,000; army to trim purchases by $25,000,000,000 or more on an annual basis.

Price controls—Due to be lifted soon from items the demand for which will exert no inflationary pressure.

Food rationing—High military requirements likely to make it necessary for some additional time.

Shoe rationing—Due to be ended soon.

Gasoline rationing—Due to be ended within two or three weeks.

Tire rationing—Not expected to last much longer with easing of military demands.

May End Draft Soon

Manpower controls—Revoked immediately with end of war.

Unemployment—Some 5,000,000 workers in munitions, shipbuilding, aircraft and ordnance plants expected to be jobless within 60 days. Some due to leave labor market, with private industry likely to absorb much of balance.

Congress—To return to work September 4 to tackle such things as unemployment compensation, and legislation designed to take up any job slack in peacetime with public works.

Travel Conditions

Draft—Situation unchanged at present. Congress may pass law ending Selective Service at once.

Army discharges—5,000,000 men may be released within a year, although no official statement yet.

Reconversion—Emergency program being rushed by War Production Board to expedite manufacture of civilian goods.

Travel—Tough travel conditions expected to last another 60 days before situation eases on railroads, buses and planes.

Food prospects—Third largest general food and feed crop in nation's history, expected for 1945 on basis of present crop outlook.

Consumer goods—Accelerated production of vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, washing machines and toasters likely.

Automobiles—Flood of steel expected to permit doubling the planned production of 250,000 and allow big increases in other consumer goods.

General Rockey



Major General Keller E. Rockey, graduate of Gettysburg college in the class of 1909 and a Marine Corps officer since 1913, fought as a Marine commander in the Pacific. Troops under his command played an important role in the capture of Iwo Jima.

ATTLEE AGREES

London, (AP)—Prime Minister Clement Attlee says Britain will cooperate with President Truman's proposal that the secret of the atomic bomb be guarded until complete control of the devastating weapon is assured.

JAPS AVERTED MOST TERRIBLE AIR POUNDING

By VERN HAUGLAND

Guam, (AP)—The Japanese surrender offer came just in time to avert the most terrible aerial pounding ever conceived.

Superforts which devastated 50 Japanese cities within five months—one month of which was devoted principally to strikes at Kyushu island in support of the Okinawa invasion—were increasing their force so rapidly they would soon be able to accomplish the same amount of destruction in a five-week period.

At the current rate of expansion, the U. S. Strategic air force by September would have been three times greater than the combined Eighth and 15th air forces which helped subdue Germany. And they still wouldn't have reached full expansion until January.

Knew They Were Licked

The USSTAF had virtually accomplished its aim of becoming an all-weather air force. Superfortress operations were far ahead of schedule when the Japanese said they wanted to quit.

The atomic bomb was a terrific jolt to the Nipponese, as would be any explosive which could be flown 1,500 miles to wipe out a city the size of Indianapolis.

But the Japanese knew they were licked before any atomic bomb fell.

In fact, they possibly could have been defeated without using any more bombs of any kind—by spraying their rice paddies with fuel oil and removing their principal remaining source of food.

'OPEN' MANILA HIT

(By The Associated Press)

Although Gen. MacArthur declared Manila an open city on Dec. 26, 1941, the invading Japanese bombed it relentlessly the two following days. The Filipino capital fell Jan. 3, 23 days after the islands were invaded, and the American flag was lowered for the first time since 1898.

Official U. S. Reply

Washington, Aug. 11 (AP)—Following is the text of the reply of Eecretary of State Byrnes to Max Grassli, Charge d'Affairs of the Swiss Legation relative to the Japanese surrender proposal:

"Sir:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of August 10, and in reply to inform you that the President of the United States has directed me to send to you for transmission by your government to the Japanese government the following message on behalf of the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China:

"With reply to the Japanese government's message accepting the terms of the Potsdam proclamation but containing the statement, 'with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler,' our position is as follows:

Under Allied Commander

"From the moment of surrender the authority of the emperor and the Japanese government to rule the state shall be subject to the supreme commander of the Allied powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

"The emperor will be required to authorize and ensure the signature by the government of Japan and the Japanese imperial general headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration, and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all of the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations and to surrender their arms, and to issue such other orders as the supreme commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms.

"Immediately upon the surrender the Japanese government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety, as directed, where they can quickly be placed aboard Allied transports.

"The ultimate form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam declaration, be established—by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

"The armed forces of the Allied powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam declaration are achieved.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration,

James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State."

PREDICT GREAT PRODUCTION OF CIVILIAN GOODS

By MARVIN ARROWSMITH

Washington (AP)—Predicting a flood of steel for consumer goods at the war's end, a governmental official has estimated that at least 500,000 automobiles can be built this year—double the output planned previously.

So far as steel and other materials are concerned, the production volume of manufacturers could be much greater, said the spokesman, an official of the War Production Board who asked that his name not be used.

"Plant facilities limitations and the time required to get production rolling will be the only factors restricting output of cars or any other civilian product," he said.

Even so, the automobile production rate early next year is expected to be at or above pre-war output of 4,000,000 cars a year.

Huge Munitions Cutback

Earlier WPB had predicted that the end of the war probably would not mean many more cars this year than the 250,000 scheduled on a basis of the war continuing.

This cautiousness was dispelled, however, as the military's plans for huge munitions cut-backs began to materialize yesterday.

These plans call for reductions in army purchases exceeding $25,000,000,000 on an annual basis. The Navy already has halted construction of 95 ships costing $1,200,000,000, and will make further deep cuts soon.

All of this led to estimates by production officials that the current munitions output rates of about $48,000,000,000 a year probably will skid to $12,000,000,000 within a few weeks after V-J Day. Maintenance, food purchasing and other miscellaneous items are expected to keep military expenditures at about that level for some time.

To Expedite Turnover

The WPB official said that steel for consumer goods would be no problem at all. In a few months, he predicted, "the mills will be looking for orders."

This means, he said, that volume production of all consumer goods—heretofore not expected until well into 1946—will be achieved months earlier. The speed-up will be noticeable particularly in output of small home appliances such as toasters and electric irons.

To help heavy industries producing, for example, cars, refrigerators and washing machines, WPB plans to expedite removal of munitions machinery and equipment from such plants to allow fast and full reconversion.

Seek To Use Labor

Priorities assistance authority granted to the agency by President Truman to crack civilian production bottlenecks will be used chiefly to speed expansion of plant facilities.

While over-all construction activity, including the building of homes, may continue restricted for some time due to a shortage of lumber, WPB will give an immediate green light to any plant construction which will create jobs in civilian production.

The purpose of this is to absorb in peacetime production jobs as quickly as possible the millions of munitions workers who will be released when Japan quits. The War Manpower Commission estimates that at least 5,000,000 will be jobless within 60 days after the war ends. Some of those such as older women, are expected to leave the labor market.

MacArthur Aide



Brigadier General Charles A. Willoughby, graduate of Gettysburg college in the class of 1914 and assistant chief of staff to General MacArthur, has been a member of the staff of the Pacific commander throughout the war. He fled with MacArthur from the Philippines and continued on the general's staff until victory.

COOK'S HELPER AWARDED CMH

With the U. S. 33rd Infantry Division, Luzon (AP)—A cook's helper who volunteered for frontline duty to get away from the kitchen has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for killing 16 Japanese in a hill fight near Baguio.

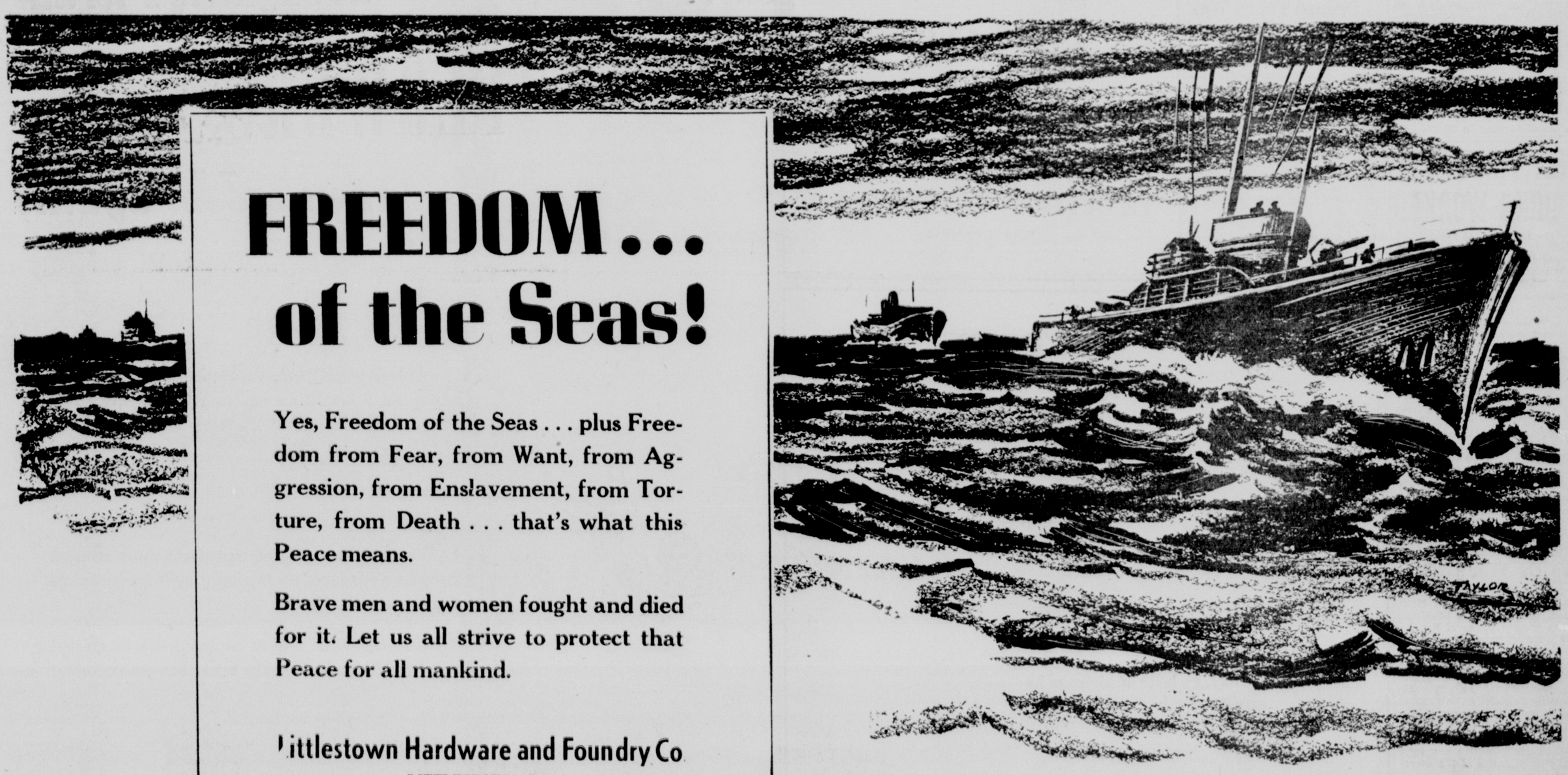
He is Sgt. Dexter J. Kerstetter, 37, of Centralia, Wash., who performed his heroic action on April 13.

The enemy had stopped his platoon with rifle, machinegun and mortar fire from caves when Kerstetter started his one-man blitz.

Sprinting through deadly fire, he knocked out one position with grenades and rifle, dropping down a cliff behind the Japanese and killing six of them. Then he dashed again through machinegun fire, killed a machinegunner with a grenade and knocked out a mortar crew with rifle fire.

His ammunition exhausted, he went back for a new supply and for treatment of his hand, which he had burned on his hot rifle barrel. Finding his own platoon reduced in numbers, he led another platoon into action and killed three Japanese.

Two days later a sniper wounded him and he spent two months in a hospital. Now, with 170 discharge points, he is awaiting a trip home.



FREEDOM... of the Seas!

Yes, Freedom of the Seas . . . plus Freedom from Fear, from Want, from Aggression, from Enslavement, from Torture, from Death . . . that's what this Peace means.

Brave men and women fought and died for it. Let us all strive to protect that Peace for all mankind.

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Littonian Shoe Company
LITTLESTOWN, PA.

DOOLITTLE AND GANG STARTED BLITZ OF TOKYO

(By The Associated Press)

It was on a sunny noon in April, 1942, that the Japanese homeland first saw the receiving end of total war.

On that day—April 18—U. S. medium bombers roared over Tokyo and other major cities to drop what were to be the first of a steadily growing stream of deadly eggs.

Only 16 planes were in the raid, but they provided a powerful tonic for the American war effort. And for the Japanese they portended the day when hundreds of such bombers would appear regularly over their cities, unloading industry-busting bombs by the tonsful.

The enemy tried for months to learn where the ships had come from and where they had landed. But to Japan—and the equally curious U. S. public—President Roosevlet revealed only that the big birds had been sent from a mysterious "Shangri-La."

It was a year before all the details were released.

Doolittle's Idea

The idea of the attack had brewed for months after Pearl Harbor in the broad, bald head of Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle. After highly secret training, he had put his specially-selected air crews aboard the aircraft carrier Hornet, attached to a task force commanded by Adm. William F. Halsey Jr.

The plan had been to steam within 400 miles of the Japanese coast and send the planes off at night. But the task force was sighed by a Japanese vessel 800 miles from the coast and the decision was made to strike at once.

Doolittle led the twin-engined Mitchell B-25's as they plummeted off the mere 800-foot deck. Nearing Japan, the flights were split and planes headed for Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka.

It was noon when they came in at wave-top level over the coast. Using twenty-cent bombsights—a precaution to keep the Norden sight from imitative hands if a plane crashed—they blew up a gasoline plant, blasted an aircraft factory and a shipyard where a cruiser was building, hit steel and powder plants, machinery works and rail yards.

Ineffective Defense

The Japanese put up a belated and ineffective ack-ack and fighter plane defense. But the longer flight—and the necessity now of landing in China at night, instead of at day as previously planned—raised the costs. Not one plane reached the Chinese fields which had been prepared.

Of eighty officers and men on the mission, one was killed; two were listed as missing, eight were captured—later the enemy announced they had been executed; five were interned in Russia; and 64, including seven who were injured, crash-landing in China.

ONLY FIRST JAP TRICKS WORKED

(By The Associated Press)

Yanks in the Pacific often were taken off-guard by unheard-of ruses, Among them:

The Japanese sometimes called out commands in English to confuse the Americans. Some, after listening nearby, would shout out the name of an individual. When the GI or Marine appeared, he was shot.

Other enemy soldiers used the white truce flag to advance close to American lines for combat purposes.

Even when badly hurt, they frequently slipped hand grenades from their clothing, hurling them at the U. S. medicos who had sped to their aid.

Booby traps, fastened to dead Allied and Nipponese fighters, were fused to explode when the body was moved.

And with each campaign, the wily Japanese had new surprises in store.

Rickenbacker Rescue One Of War's Epics

(By The Associated Press.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, 1918's top ace, flew back onto the front pages as the star in one of the Pacific war's most dramatic rescues.

He and six companions, downed when their big Army plane ran out of gas in the South Pacific in October, 1942, drifted helplessly for three weeks in a trio of tiny rubber life rafts before a Navy flying boat picked them up.

Rickenbacker, then 52, was being piloted on an inspection tour as a special representative of the Secretary of War.

Able to salvage only four oranges, the seven survived on a raw seagull—caught when it miraculously alighted on Rickenbacker's head—and a few fish hooked by using the bird's innards as a bait. A seventh man in the party died on the 11th day and was buried at sea.

Undaunted after the ordeal, Rickenbacker, who shot down 21 German planes in World War I and later became a peacetime airline executive, took a brief furlough at his Washington home and then left on a secret military mission.

Flying Tigers Cut Jap Rule In China Skies

(The Associated Press)

A handful of nervy volunteers, flying under the Chinese flag, were first to make Japan feel the real sting of American piloting.

In six months during the dark winter and spring of 1941-42, Col. Clare L. Chennault's intrepid Flying Tigers, army and navy airmen "on leave," erased 248 enemy planes from the southwest China sky.

They beat staggering odds, often 10 to one, to become the scourge of the invaders. A yawning, sharp-toothed shark's jaw, painted on the throats of their fleet P-40 pursuit ships, was their trademark.

Mustered secretly months before Pearl Harbor, the American Volunteer Group—the official designation—never numbered more than 50 fliers at a time. Twenty-three, a third of the total enrollment, were killed.

In action beginning December 20, 1941, the AVG was formally inducted into the U. S. Army Air Forces on Independence Day, 1942.

JAPS TO RETURN TO WHERE THEY WERE IN 1895

(By The Associated Press)

With her defeat Japan will go back to where she was before her militarists took her on the long, disastrous ride of aggression.

It is 50 years since Japan's advent on the international scene as a military power, signified by a victory over China.

In 1868 the shogunate, a war lord dynasty which had been ruling the country, was overthrown and the emperor restored to power. Among the anti-shogunate group were war lords who believed the Nipponese must expand in Asia.

Thought War Necessary

At home, Japan with western aid built in every field, but concentrated on those adaptable for war—mining, metallurgy, and shipbuilding. In 1872, universal conscription was adopted. By 1875 Japan was launching her own warships.

Meanwhile, she was winning international diplomatic recognition. But Japanese leaders thought they never would win the standing they desired without war. They found their opportunity in a quarrel with China over China-dominated Korea in 1894.

Thus began the course which ended in Pearl Harbor—the course the Japanese must now retrace.

Papua Techniques Opened Tokyo Way

(By The Associated Press)

Allied techniques, learned in annihilating the Japanese on Papua in 1942 were to serve as the basis of General MacArthur's future advance.

At the end of this operation he said the outstanding new principle was the "continuous, calculated application of air power . . . employed in the most intimate tactical and logistical union with ground troops." This coordination, he said, would permit "swift, massive strokes rather than dilatory and costly island-to-island advance."

At that time MacArthur plainly warned the enemy of what was to come: Powerful, direct strikes at key bases and the outflanking of less important bases.

ENEMY FLEET BECAME RUNT IN SEA FIGHT

By SPENCER DAVIS

(By The Associated Press)

The sun sank for Japan as a front-rank naval power in Philippine waters in 11 blistering weeks in the autumn of 1944.

Decisive sea and air engagements put more than half of Emperor Hirohito's battle fleet on the bottom or on the shelf and left his surviving merchantmen — carrying high priority war cargoes — helpless on the high seas.

The control of the sea lanes to Greater East Asia was irretrievably lost.

When Japan's Imperial Navy made its bold attempt to crush Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Oct. 20 landing at Leyte and trap Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid's U. S. Seventh Fleet, submarines played a vital role. They fired the first shots in the second Philippines sea battle.

Enemy Under Observation

As the enemy's southern fleet, based on Singapore, bore north for Surigao and San Bernardino straits in mid-October it was under close observation.

By Oct. 23, Kinkaid had received word from his underseas scouts on the speed and course of the enemy and had time to dispose his force of supposedly weak pre-Pearl Harbor battleships, cruisers, destroyers, jeep-carriers and PT boats.

Their reporting duty fulfilled, two American submarines executed one of the boldest torpedo attacks on record, sank two Japanese cruisers and crippled a third.

Halsey's Airmen Hit

The fast carrier airmen of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet took up the attack on Oct. 24 and on the following morning Kinkaid's battleships were slugging it out in the Surigao strait south of Leyte.

Halsey had turned north to strike at a third threat, enemy task force "B" from waters of the Japanese empire, then hurried other carrier planes south to assist Kinkaid's hard-pressed little carrier force standing off the Pacific entrance to Leyte Gulf.

24 Warships Sunk

The results of that engagement are history now. The Third and Seventh Fleets' ships, planes and submarines sank 24 enemy warcraft, including two battleships and four carriers.

Probably sunk were another battleship and 12 other warships. Six other battleships, five cruisers and 10 destroyers were badly damaged, making a grand total of 58 warships sunk or damaged.

American losses were the light carrier Princeton, two destroyers, two jeep-carriers and a destroyer escort.

The second Philippine sea battle came at the start of the land campaign. Then Japan drew on her suicide air force in earnest, concentrating on American warships crowding Leyte Gulf.

Tokyo Express Tries Again

During November's typhoon weather, while engineers were striving desperately to transform Leyte's mud into runways, the Tokyo Express rode the storms and poured at least 10,000 reinforcements into Leyte's back door at Ormoc.

The last run of the Tokyo Express came Dec. 7 when a Japanese convoy bound for Ormoc was stopped within 30 miles of its objective, while an American force landed New York's 77th division in its stead.

Japan had become what Halsey tersely described as "a naval runt." Her naval sun had set.

SECRET ARMY OF FILIPINOS FOUGHT JAPS

(By The Associated Press)

The Philippines, gateway to Japan, were liberated by Americans—but the scene was set by daredevil guerrilla bands of the Filipinos themselves.

For almost two years, the ragged and, at first, virtually unarmed, natives defied and harassed the Japanese invaders alone.

Four days before the Yank reconquerors landed on Leyte, thousands of guerrillas swung into a calculated program of sabotage. Bridges, roads and railways were dynamited. Troop movements were blocked. The way for MacArthur's return was paved.

Before the Philippine D-Day, October 20, 1944, the guerrillas' main job had been intelligence—scouting out or stealing Japanese plans and data for forwarding to Allied Pacific headquarters. Then when the landings came, they joined the American forces.

Joined By Americans

At first, after the fall of Corregidor in May, 1942, nothing more than loose gangs of irrepressible, irresponsible patriots, the guerrillas gradually were welded into one sprawling network of island armies. A handful of Americans, unsnared in the enemy's closing net, joined them.

Finally, in late 1942, they were able to set up a weak, makeshift transmitter on Panay and radio MacArthur for orders. Move quietly and send intelligence, he replied.

Slowly, supplies—guns, food, explosives—trickled in by U. S. submarines.

The outnumbered clandestine forces, saving their strength for spying, ordinarily avoided combat, but in some 340 encounters on Leyte alone they killed 3,800 Japanese.

"A human drama with few parallels in military history." That was MacArthur's tribute to the Filipino resistance.

GRAVE HUMOR

(By The Associated Press)

Not even the blood and jungle sweat of New Guinea could stifle the grim Yankee humor. Scrawled on a wooden marker over a grave in the Hollandia area was this epitaph: "Dishonorable Jap Buried Here, So Sorry."

ADMIRAL EARLY CASUALTY

(By The Associated Press)

Rear Adm. Isaac Campbell Kidd, killed during the Pearl Harbor attack, was the first star-rank officer to die in action in the Pacific. He commanded a battleship division.

Boys In Fighting Front



SHAKE, BOYS!

We of the Home Front, Salute You! You have the gratitude of every liberty-loving man and woman the world over for the

FINAL VICTORY!

TEXAS HOT WEINER LUNCH

ERNEST KRANIAS

VICTORY



AGAIN

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty is worth a whole century of bondage."

SHETTER'S SERVICE STATION

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Shetter

BIGLERVILLE, PA.



Where war has wrought it's wrath

FLOWERS

will bloom again!



ALL IS QUIET over the battlefields of the World where but a brief time ago men were fighting and dying so that our way of life might go on.

With this glorious VICTORY comes hope and assurance for the future. Humanity, too, will rise above the hatreds and the ghastly desolations of war.

Yet 'mid the peace of blooming flowers remains the grim reminder of the terrible price war ever exacts from mankind.

May the silent cannon forever more be quieted and Peace reign o'er all the world forever and ever!

FOTH AND GULDEN

Harry Gulden

ASPERS, PA.

Adams Apple Products Corp.

ASPERS, PA.

U. S. Navy Turned Tide At Midway, Guadalcanal

By RICHARD TOMPKINS
(By The Associated Press)

The Japanese navy which sent a sneak fleet to attack Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, was definitely on the downgrade less than one year later.

After the battles of Midway and Guadalcanal in June and November, 1942, U. S. seapower gained mastery in the Pacific.

Here are the prinicipal naval engagements from Pearl Harbor to the battles that established American supremacy:

BATTLE OF THE JAVA SEA—To stem the Japanese imperial wave then rolling south, a small, valiant fleet comprising most of the Dutch navy plus available American and British ships flung itself at the invaders in a two-day battle Feb. 27-28, 1942. After the shooting and bombing had died, the American cruiser Houston and destroyer Perth and eleven allied vessels were gone. The Japanese had suffered some but undetermined damage. Their wave rolled on into Java and New Guinea, and menaced Australia.

Meantime the U. S. Navy had struck for the first time. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz of the Pacific Fleet sent Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey, Jr., with two carriers, five cruisers and ten destroyers against the Marshall and Gilbert Islands and against Wake—into the heart of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" region. The raids startled Japan, buoyed American hopes and did material damage.

* * *

BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA — The Japanese began to occupy the Solomons in force later that spring and the menace grew to America's long supply line from west coast ports to Australia. With a task force built around the big carriers Yorktown and Lexington, Adm. Frank J. (Jack) Fletcher moved north to break it up. Contact was made the morning of May 7. The battle that followed — with the hostile fleets over the horizon, never catching sight of each other — was something new in naval warfare, something that until then had been an aviator's dream.

American planes promptly sank the Japanese carrier Shohe. Japanese bombers got the destroyer Sims and the tanker Neosho.

The next morning Japanese and American air groups passed each other on their missions of death against the opposing fleets. One Japanese carrier was damaged, the Lexington suffered fatal damage, the Yorktown was disabled. The Japanese pulled out of the Coral Sea with losses estimated at one carrier, two cruisers and two destroyers sunk and a carrier and two cruisers damaged. Their thrust to the south had been blunted.

* * *

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Instead of moving south once more, the Japanese turned in their tracks, lashed out towards Midway and Pearl Harbor while feinting at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians. But the American admirals had outguessed them. U. S. ships, including the patched-up Yorktown and other units just back from the Coral Seas, were ready for the blow.

This time it was Adm. Fletcher and Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, in command of two task forces including the carriers Enterprise and Hornet as well as Yorktown, plus eight cruisers, 14 destroyers and 20 submarines.

Once more it was a long-distance slugging match, for three days starting June 3.

A torpedo squadron from the Hornet (the famous Torpedo eight) attacked four enemy carriers. All planes were shot down after making several hits. Other torpedo squadrons from the Enterprise and Yorktown attacked, suffered heavy losses but scored hits. Dive bombers flew in. Two enemy carriers had been set afire and put out of action; a third was damaged and then sunk by the submarine Nautilus.

Planes from the only other enemy carrier attacked the Yorktown and made three bomb hits; then enemy torpedo planes scored two hits and orders were given to abandon ship. Planes from the Enterprise went after the undamaged enemy carrier and left her in flames. Army Flying Fortresses from Midway had joined in the attack and had hit enemy battleships and cruisers.

On June 6, in an effort to save the Yorktown, which had been taken in tow, the destroyer Hammann went alongside to put on a salvage crew. An enemy submarine sent two more torpedoes into the Yorktown and one into the Hammann which sank in a few minutes. The Yorktown went down the next morning.

Japanese losses, as reported by the U. S., were four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and one transport sunk; 275 planes downed; three battleships, two heavy cruisers, a light cruiser and three transports damaged.

The battle was the first decisive defeat of the Japanese navy since 1592 when it was beaten by the Korean Admiral Yi-sun Sin.

* * *

BATTLES OF GUADALCANAL—The U. S. landing on Guadalcanal touched off a whole series of naval engagements that ran both sides out of readily available carriers but eliminated the threat to Australia and left the Americans in command of the nearby seas.

In the first place, the battle of Savo Island on the night of August 8, was an Allied disaster. A Japanese task force caught four cruisers—three American and one Australian—and knocked them off like sitting ducks. After that we had the best of it over-all in the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, Battle of Cape Esperance and Battle of Santa Cruz Islands. Admirals Norman Scott and T. C. Kinkaid made reputations and the South Dakota proved that the battleship was not obsolete in an air-powered war.

Admiral Halsey had taken over the general command from Adm. R. L. Ghormley. No longer riding a carrier's bridge, he gave his famous "attack, attack, attack" order. Within a few days, Adm. D. J. Callaghan's column of cruisers and destroyers sailed smack into the center of a Japanese fleet, belching shells and destruction left and right. Altogether in the three-day battle of Guadalcanal, Nov. 13 to 15, the Japanese lost an estimated 16 warships including one dreadnaught, and 12 transports. Two weeks later at Tassafaronga one last Japanese attempt to reinforce Guadalcanal was defeated.

* * *

BATTLE OF KULA GULF—By the following July, the "Tokyo express" route of supply to her islands by naval vessel had been shortened, but the express still was running. A task force under Adm. W. L. Ainsworth caught the express on July 6 north of New Georgia island and again on July 13. The Japs lost 13 to 15 cruisers and destroyers, we the cruiser Helena and the destroyer Gwin. Several more destroyers were sunk in nearby Vela Gulf August 6.

The balance of naval power had shifted definitely to the U. S. Navy, which was fast building up to the greatest sea power the world has ever known.

NOTORIOUS NAZI LEADERS BEING HELD IN PRISON

Nuernberg (AP)—Notorious German leaders who once strutted in the stadium of this Nazi shrine city are housed in bare cells in Nuernberg's city jail.

Battery B of the U. S. 391st Anti-Aircraft Artillery, which has been guarding Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Robert Ley and other Nazis at a Luxembourg hotel, completed the move. The Nazis will go on trial as war criminals next month.

The trip was without incident but tight-lipped officers declined to discuss any details.

Post Strong Guard

Most of the battalion, commanded by Capt. Lyman Crothers of Newark, N. Y., came in two days ago. They threw a strong guard around the prison, where a special cell block had been prepared. The remainder arrived yesterday with Capt. Hubert Biddle of Bremen, Ohio, who has been jailer at Mondorf, Luxembourg.

The outfit is composed mainly of youths from Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. They arrived on the continent on D-Day plus 38.

The jail guard is commanded by Lt. John McMannis, 50 Forest Hill Road, West Orange, N. J., who is executive officer.

The Nazis were housed in the west wing of the jail, which is separated from the main section of the prison by a 48-foot board wall. German civilians and some American personnel awaiting trial are kept in the main sector.

U. S. Agencies Slap Ceiling On Dogwood

Washington, (AP)—Two government agencies forgot end-of-the-war planning long enough to consider the shortage of dogwood and persimmon shuttle blocks.

The upshot was a recommendation by WPB for higher ceiling prices. OPA agreed. Together they explained:

"Shuttle blocks are made of dogwood and persimmon wood for use in the making of shuttles for textile looms."

While textile plants will have to pay about 18 per cent more for their dogwood and persimmon shuttle blocks, the cost of textiles will not be increased. Said OPA:

"The increase in shuttle block prices will not be measurable in the cost of producing textiles."

Gen. Patton Has Kiss For Corporal

Nuernberg, Germany, (AP)—The general with the varnished helmet and the starched backbone kissed the corporal's hand.

It happened so quickly that probably few of the 10,000 GI's saw it. One moment General George S. Patton, Jr., was shaking hands with Corp. Brady Walker, and then "Old Blood and Guts" bent over and graciously bestowed the totally unexpected kiss.

Walker was captain of Patton's winning Third Army team in the ETO track and field championships.

In 1712 there were about 4,000 Negros in New York city.



PEACE Throughout the World



Ring out today, Liberty Bell . . . proud symbol of American Freedom! Let your mellow tones be the herald of Freedom to all the oppressed nations of the world. Ring out for our fighting men who have done a mammoth job well . . . for our men in uniform . . . our war workers . . . for every American, from the Commander-in-Chief to the smallest child pasting War Savings Stamps in his book . . . all these have a share in your victorious peals.



It is a fervent prayer that this glorious Victory will be an Everlasting Peace throughout the World.

JONES-LITTLESTOWN CLOTHING COMPANY

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END IN EUROPE ANTICLIMAX IN WORLD WAR II

By TRUDI McCULLOUGH
(By The Associated Press)

Even more than in World War I, when Germany, after the second battle of the Marne in July 1918, knew that only surrender lay ahead, the Nazis in World War II were aware of the certainty of their fate.

The knowledge gave them ample time to feel out the Allies' terms, but disunity in the highest echelons of German command made their peace overtures something of a comedy.

Even as Heinrich Himmler sent Danish Count Falke Bernadotte as a peace emissary, Adm. Karl Doenitz was preparing to assume leadership of the dying state and do his own negotiating.

'For Better Or Worse'

Actually the man who finally effected surrender was Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, last chief of staff of the dissolving German army. At 2:41 a. m. on May 7th at a long wooden table in a map-walled room at Reims, France, he signed his name and said, "With this signature the German people are for better or worse delivered into the victors' hands."

Actually the various aspects of the Gotterdamerung, which preceded the actual surrender, were so dramatic and swift-moving as to make Jodl's formal submission almost anticlimactic.

Adolf Hitler's death had been spectacularly announced. Berlin had fallen after 12 days of vengeful street fighting. German troops in Italy had unexpectedly capitulated. Another million troops in northern Germany had given up piecemeal fashion to Field Marshal Sir Bernard Law Montgomery. Perhaps 400,000 had surrendered to General Jacob Devers in Austria.

Drama In The Field

The drama lay in the field surrenders. Montgomery, approached by the commander in chief of the German navy and the chief of staff of the Wehrmacht, had them brought to the door of his motor van and without stepping down to meet them icily asked, "What do you want?"

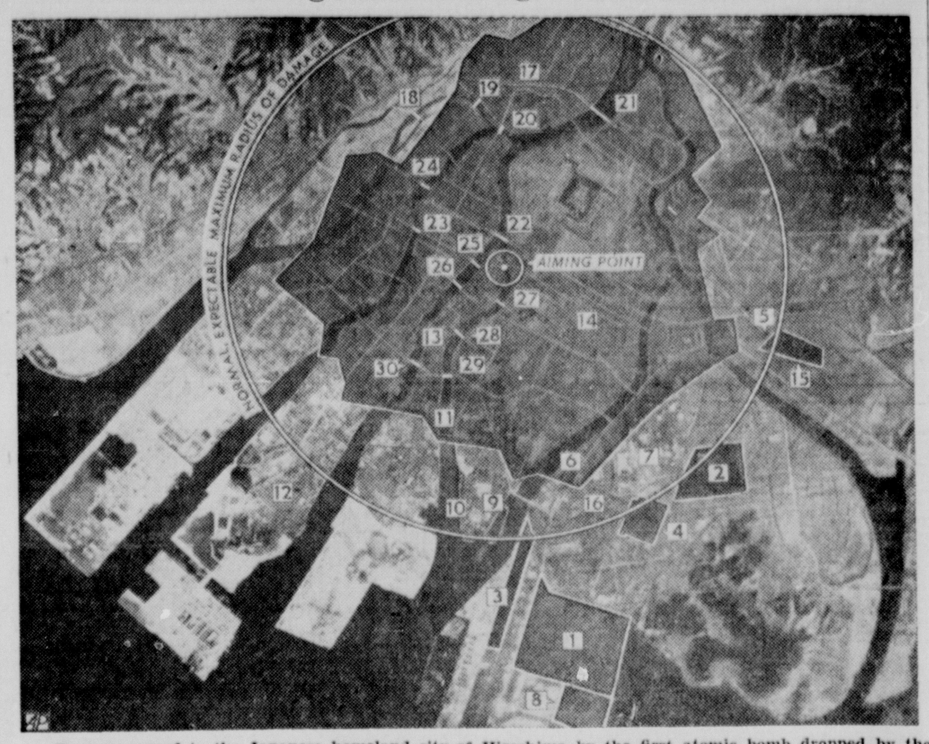
The Germans asked permission to surrender three armies—not those opposing Montgomery, but those opposing the Russians on the eastern front. "No, certainly not," said Montgomery. "Go surrender to the Soviet commander." He sent them away.

A few hours later they returned. Montgomery said he would be willing to accept the unconditional surrender of all German armies facing him. He added, "If you do not agree . . . then I will go on with the war, and I will be delighted to do so." Their answer was due the next day. When they came to give it, Montgomery kept them waiting 30 minutes while he dressed. At last he strolled to the tent where the Germans waited, accepted the surrender of their armies.

Skirmishes Continued

Actually the end in Europe was not reached with the Reims surrender. Until five days after the official surrender there was skirmishing. Germans in Czechoslovakia and northern Austria fought until the week's end, when the Russians rounded up 1,230,000. North of Hamburg 300 SS marines entrenched themselves in a forest and defied the Allies to take them. The British strategically declared the area out of bounds for Tommies and charged the Germans to deal with their men.

Photo Diagram Of Damage To Hiroshima



Damage caused to the Japanese homeland city of Hiroshima by the first atomic bomb dropped by the USAAF is indicated in this Associated Press photo-diagram, based on a diagram issued by Army Air Forces. Large circle is drawn on diameter of 19,000 feet. Shaded areas indicate devastated sectors, according to information based on intelligence reports. Key to numbers, with percentage of total destruction where available:

1—Army Transport Base	25%	16—Hiroshima RR Station	100%
2—Army Ordnance Depot		17—Railroad Station U-E	100%
3—Army Food Depot	35%	18—Bridge, debris loaded, intact	
4—Army Clothing Depot	85%	19—Bridge, one-fourth missing	
5—E. Hiroshima RR Station	30%	20—Large bridge, shattered	
6—Unidentified Industry	90%	21—Bridge, large hole west side	
7—Sumitomo Rayon Plant	25%	22—Bridge, intact, banks caved in	
8—Kinkwa Rayon Mill	100%	23—Bridge, intact, debris-covered	
9—Teikoku Textile Mill	100%	24—Both bridges intact	
10—Power Plant	?	25—Bridge	100%
11—Oil Storage	On fire	26—Bridge, severely damaged	
12—Elec. Ry. Power Station	100%	27—Bridge, destroyed	
13—Elec. Power Generator	100%	28—Bridge, shattered, inoperative	
14—Telephone Company	100%	29—Bridge, intact, slight damage	
15—Hiroshima Gas Works	100%	30—Bridge, intact, severe damage	

BERLIN LEADERS PLEDGE PARTIES TO COOPERATION

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Berlin (AP)—Spokesmen for Berlin's four political parties in their first public "united front" meeting said the German people would endeavor earnestly to fulfill the terms of the Potsdam declaration.

Some 500 representatives of the four parties unanimously supported a resolution offered by trade-union representative Ernst Lemmer which:

Called for a continuation of the united front to achieve Germany's regeneration; acknowledged Germany's collective guilt for the Hitler regime; pledged elimination of militarism, reactionarism and Nazism; admonished the nation that the going will be hard and pledged an honest attempt to fulfill the spirit and letter of the Potsdam decisions of the Big Three.

Destroyed Respect

Wilhelm Kuelz, Minister of the Interior in the Weimar Republic, presided and termed the four political parties "the educators of the nation for democracy."

Berlin's mayor, Arthur Werner, declared that the worst thing the Nazi regime did to Germany was destroy the respect of the peoples of the world for Germany and Germans.

Communist leader Wilhelm Pieck observed that no German would deny that the Potsdam terms were not exceedingly hard but that they must be loyally met.

"The whole German character must be remade," he said.

Otto Grotewohl, speaking for the social democrats, asserted that "though the German revolution unfortunately failed history will record that it was the bloodiest in all the world's history."

A Christian democrat leader, Andreas Hearmes, assured Jews that "the doors are open again for you" and said the collaboration of Protestants and Catholics would make a Christian nation of Germany again.

Waldemar Koch, leader of the liberal democrats, declared the slogan of every German should be "never again war."

Billion Dollars Damage To Slavs

London, (AP)—The Moscow radio, quoting dispatches from Belgrade said that Marshal Tito had estimated Yugoslav war damage at one billion dollars.

The broadcast said Tito, addressing the Yugoslav Assembly of National Liberation, declared his country should be given "whole German factories" to compensate her for her losses.

Story Of Tragedy

By RICHARD K. O'MALLEY

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship Off Japan (AP) — One of those tragic but unavoidable mishaps of war was recalled as pilots sat around the ready room "shooting the breeze."

The narrator, a tall, sandy-haired flier, said he heard it over his radio as his squadron prowled over an area regularly infested with Japanese planes.

"Suddenly," he related, "I heard a pilot yell, 'I got a bogey. I got a bogey.' He sure was excited and tickled.

"But a moment later I heard another voice, probably the skipper of the squadron, tune in.

"I heard him say: 'Joe, I hate to tell you this, but that was no bogey you shot down. That was a Corsair—one of our own group.'"

The sandy-haired pilot shook his head. "It was heartbreaking to hear the kid come back with, "'Are you sure I shot a Corsair? Are you sure? Are you sure?' You could tell his voice was breaking. The skipper replied, "'Yes, Joe, I'm sure.'

"For a long time there was no conversation on the air. The other boys in our group had heard it too.

"Then the kid called the skipper. 'I guess I'm in worse shape than I thought,' he said. 'My plane is hit pretty bad. Guess I'll use my parachute.' But that kid never jumped. He went down with his plane. The men of his squadron saw him go."

The tall pilot lighted a smoke and sat quietly. Then he spoke again.

"It was a Corsair he hit all right. That was definite, because the man he shot down managed to land his plane. He came back."

HOW FLAGSHIP FORCE GREETED PEACE NEWS

By RICHARD K. O'MALLEY

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship off Japan, Aug. 10 (Delayed) (AP)—This big key carrier of Task Force 38 was less than 200 miles off Japan when a pilot burst into the ready room where a movie was being shown.

"The Japs want to quit," he said. "They've got enough."

He was greeted with skeptical remarks such as, "Yeah, sure; to hell with the Japs, let's see the rest of the picture."

When a second man came in with the news, these boys who have been flying over enemy country almost constantly since July 10 realized an actual peace offer had been made. The lid was off.

There were Rebel yells and western cowpoke hoots.

Out in the passageways, seamen streamed, talking, laughing and asking:

"Is that the right dope?"

From the flag plot, brain of this ship and task force, Vice Adm. John S. McCain emerged in pajamas as did Rear Adm. Wilder D. Baker.

"Glad to Be Rid of It"

McCain had no official comment but he and Baker grinned as they watched excited officers talking over the big news.

Flashlight bulbs flashed as Lt. Robert Spafford, of Hollywood, Calif., combat photographer took pictures of McCain and his staff.

A few moments later on the flight deck, a pilot walked solemnly out into the night, carrying his plot board from which he had been mapping his course during strikes over Japan. With a wide sweep of his arm, he hurled the plot board into the sea.

"Glad to be rid of that damned thing," he said.

Somehow it seemed to symbolize the feeling of everybody. It was good to know the business of killing was about done.

To Retain Army Technical Units

Washington (AP)—Army technical units sponsored and manned by civilian institutions and organizations will be retained on an inactive reserve status after the war, the War Department announced today.

Scores of such technical outfits as evacuation hospitals, ordnance companies, railway operation battalions and construction battalions were organized and staffed by private groups early in the war to speed the mobilization of highly trained specialists.

The department said the decision not to disband the units was made in response to requests from the sponsors.

"Continued sponsorship of units by business firms and institutions during the postwar period will not only preserve interest in national security, but will also speed the reactivation of units whenever necessary," the department added.



PEACE 1945

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We're Celebrating V-J DAY

Thank You Men—Women
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V-J Day 1945

A Day for Celebration - - -
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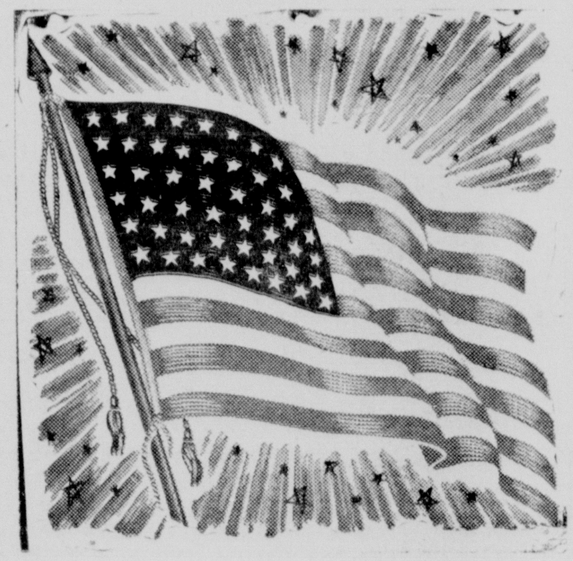
We'll all celebrate . . . We owe our heartiest thanks to the men and women who made this possible.

TOPPER'S SERVICE STATION
C. R. Topper, Proprietor
East Lincoln Avenue and Harrisburg Road
GETTYSBURG, PA.

A PRAYER of THANKS on this V-J DAY

Battlefield Swimming Pool
BALTIMORE PIKE

V-DAY!



Thanks to the Millions of American Men and Women—and Especially the Boys and Girls from Adams County.

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LET US ALL OFFER A PRAYER of THANKSGIVING

. . . And Look Forward To An Everlasting Peace!



The Peoples Drug Store
THE REXALL STORE

Japs Lost Biggest Gamble In Invasion Scrap On Leyte

(By The Associated Press)
By JAMES HUTCHESON

While the spectacular battles of Luzon stand in the public mind as the major engagements in America's reconquest of the Philippines, historians will chronicle the battle for the once obscure island of Leyte as the decisive victory of Gen. MacArthur's triumphant return.

Luzon held the names which were burned into American memories—Manila, Bataan, Corregidor — but Leyte was the battleground on which the Japanese military gambled their biggest stakes and lost.

By the time the troops of Gen. Walter Krueger's powerful Sixth Army landed at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, on Jan. 9, 1945, the steady blows of American Army and Navy planes had won air supremacy throughout the islands.

Enemy Still Strong

During the Leyte campaign in the fall of 1944, the Japanese still had air and sea power. They were able to pour 50,000 or more reinforcements into the Ormoc corridor in a serious but futile threat after three of four American divisions had swept forward in the first three weeks without any strong challenge.

MacArthur kept his "I shall return" promise, made in Australia in March, 1942, by wading ashore at Leyte with the liberating Yanks.

But his timetable there suffered a severe setback when only one small airfield could be put into speedy operation in the first weeks. American air superiority was lost for the first time since the push north from the Solomons and New Guinea started.

Even the weather gods, who long had smiled upon MacArthur's Southwest Pacific operations, deserted him on Leyte. The rains came in torrents to turn the island into a quagmire. American mechanized equipment bogged down in the drive against the heavily reinforced Japanese in the Ormoc corridor across the island's mountainous backbone.

Krueger's forces finally smashed the enemy by pushing one division across the island far to the south and landing another behind the enemy in Ormoc Bay.

Worked Like Clock-Work

By contrast, the Luzon drive moved with clock-like precision toward the main strategic objectives —conquest of the central plains, capture of Manila and reopening of Manila Bay. Weather was favorable, roads were good and American mechanized power could be utilized fully in a war of maneuver.

There were more Japanese troops on Luzon than there ever were on Leyte, but the sprawling size of Luzon made it necessary for the Japanese to spread over vast areas. Air supremacy enabled our planes to blast communications and supply lines and cripple Japanese attempts to move troops freely.

Whether or not the Japanese were surprised at the choice of Lingayen, only the enemy commander, Gen. Yamashita, and his officers could say, but it seems certain that they were caught by surprise by the choice of landing beaches in the gulf.

On the northerly shore, where there was firm land in from the beaches, the Japanese artillery was trained.

MacArthur's choice was the southern sector, where marshes and rice paddies stretched inland from the beach. It was a gamble that paid off. The Americans landed with small losses and started their speedy push down hte 120-mile plains route toward Manila.

The defensive strategy of Yamashita isn't clear. His tactics boiled down to a series of delaying actions.

He may have realized his Luzon goose was cooked, and chose delaying tactics as the only possibility, while trying to pull his troops northward in the mountains and Cagayan valley.

Krueger swung strong forces to the north and northeast to prevent any enemy push from the flanks. Japanese mechanized strength was virtually wiped out soon afterward in the four-day battle of San Manuel.

Landings In South

At the end of January, two additional major landings drove prongs into the enemy to the south. The first, near Subic Bay, site of a former U. S. Navy base, was to close off Bataan and prevent the Japanese from withdrawing to the jungled peninsula for a last stand.

It was followed promptly by a landing to the south of Manila Bay at Nasugbu for a drive on Manila from the south, with the aid of a paratrooper jump on Tagaytay ridge to further confuse the harried Japanese.

The First Cavalry's motorized flying column broke into Manila the night of Feb. 3 to relieve hungry but deliriously happy Santo Tomas internees. The 27th Division entered Manila the next day from the north and the 11th Airborne from the south, after cracking strong emplacements near Cavite.

The battle for the burning capital city was on, as a vengeful enemy blasted and burned "the jewel of the Orient" which MacArthur had tried to spare in 1941 by declaring it an open city. Three destructive weeks followed before the last enemy stronghold in the totally wrecked Intramuros (old walled city) was eliminated. The total Japanese Manila garrison was estimated at 20,000.

Paralleling the fight for Manila, the first blow to open the bay was struck Feb. 16 with the 38th Division landing unopposed at Mariveles, on the tip of Bataan across the channel from Corregidor.

On Corregidor the next morning the Japanese were caught by surprise as the 503rd paratroopers jumped onto The Rock's topside and a battalion from the 24th Division assaulted a heavily mined beach at the base of Malinta, the tunnel-famed hill, and seized the peak.

MacArthur later reported that the force of 3,038 Americans killed nearly twice that many Japs in the first 10 days of bitter fighting.

Rapid-Fire Landings

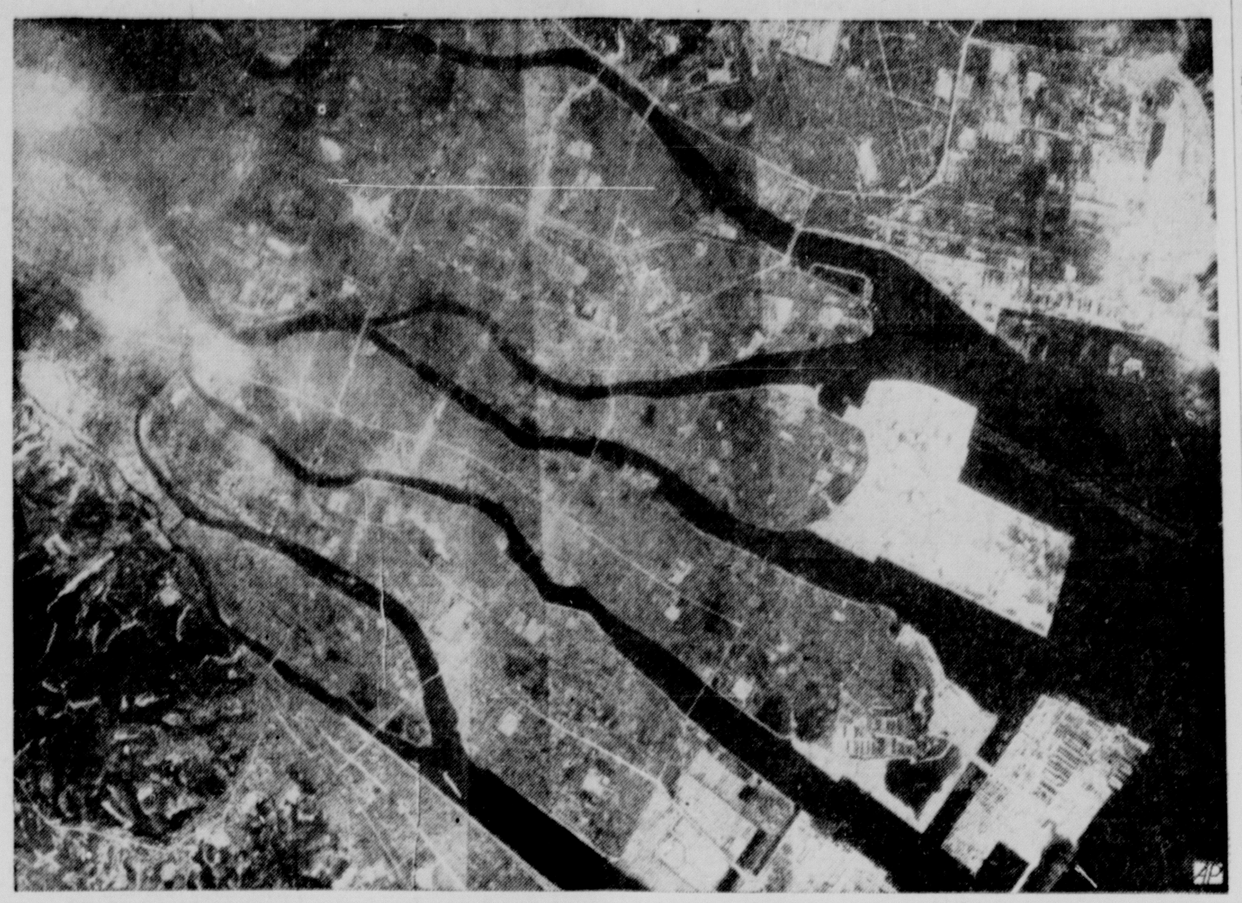
As the campaign against the remaining Japanese on Luzon moved in the mountains, encountering amazing systems of caves and tunnels, Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's new Eighth Army took over the big job of re-taking the central and southern islands.

Eichelberger launched a series of rapid-fire landings, starting with small islands in the shipping channel south of Luzon and reaching to the southern tip of the archipelago. Palawan, Mindanao, Basilan, Cebu, Panay, Negros and others — the conquests followed so rapidly that officers lost count.

Throughout the Philippines campaign, the guerrillas and a friendly populace were of inestimable value.

Even while the cleanup continued, the MacArthur command looked to the future. The five-star general who came back sounded the keynote: "On to Tokyo!"

Damage Caused To Hiroshima By Atomic Bomb



A scattered few buildings remain standing in the heart of Hiroshima after the explosion of the first atomic bomb on August 6. Damage was concentrated in a circle with a diameter of 19,000 feet. This photo mosaic was made by Army Air Forces reconnaissance cameramen day after the attack. (AP Wirephoto from Army Air Forces.)

New Guinea Drive Headache For Allies

(By The Associated Press)

The New Guinea campaign was a military nightmare for the Japanese, but it was a geographical headache for the Allies — and for Americans trying to follow the war news at home.

Names like Wamakiokonjanga, Bedamunumuno and Klabefogatnaba were common for the populated places the Allies were called upon to conquer. At the other extreme were towns with names like Ta, Ba, No, Mo, Egad and Wuwu.

Giving military directions by telephone produced numerous minor complications, since giving similar names to different places amounted almost to a fetish among the New Guinea natives. There were Asimba and Asinga, Iroa and Irua, Mes and Mez. Busi appeared twice, Buso twice, and Busu three times. In the Buna area alone there were three rivers named the Samboga, the Embogo and the Amboga. In the same vicinity there were three villages named Gal.

The New Guinea campaign soon made double-talkers out of the Allies, too, for there were such objectives as Bena-Bena airdrome, Papa Papa point and Bada Bada bay. There were also villages like Wagga Wagga, Yu Yu, Beli Beli and Bena Bena.

ALL KINDS OF WEATHER

(By The Associated Press)

Never in history had warriors met — and conquered — such varied weather problems as did the Americans in the Pacific. They fought through stinging sub-zero cold in Alaska and the Aleutians, dank, depressing heat in Burma and the tropical islands, and violent western Pacific typhoons.

Brazil, more than 3,275,000 square miles in size, occupies nearly half of the area of all South America.



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Let Us All Give Thanks!

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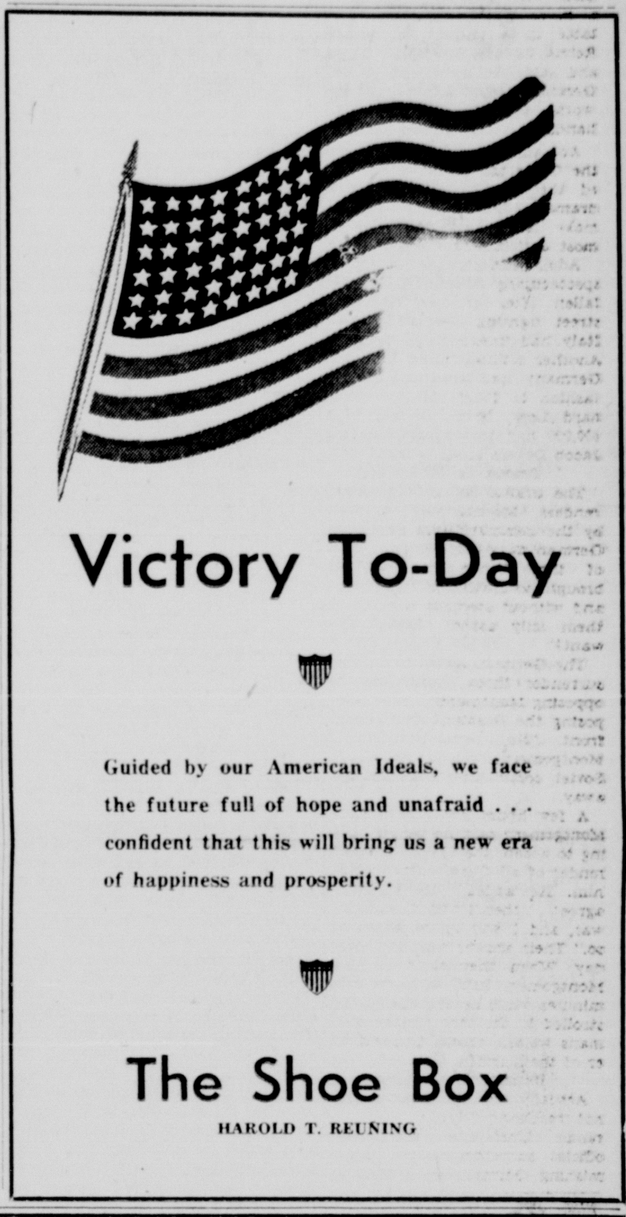
York and Liberty Sts., Gettysburg, Pa.

We Rediscover America

From out of the crucible of war, into which America poured her treasures of genius, courage, wealth and life itself, comes a nation that has found itself. A rediscovered America. Hold that mightly power ever ready America: That terrible, swift sword, ready for unsheathing, should keep the peace for aye.

Gettysburg News Agency

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Our Prayers and Thanks go at this time especially to our own employes in the Service.

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Jap Aggression Topped By Sudden Attack On Hawaii

By THOMAS A. BOYNTON

Japan's seizure of Manchuria in 1931 began what the U. S. State Department has termed "the fateful decade"—ten years of "ruthless development of determined world domination" by the Axis.

The decade ended in war with the United States, when the Japanese suddenly attacked Pearl Harbor and other American bases in the Pacific December 7, 1941. For Japan, this attack was the greatest of a long line of aggressions made to establish a "new order," the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

This is the background of the conflict that now has led to disaster for Japan:

She was a newcomer among world powers. In 1853, after two and a half centuries of virtual Japanese seclusion, Commodore Matthew C. Perry entered the empire's home waters with a U. S. Naval force. Until then, Japan's foreign commerce had been meager. From 1825 until the 1840's island waters had been closed completely to outsiders, and then certain ports were opened for limited trade, mainly with the English and the French.

It was Perry who opened the door to Japan, and in 1855 Japan signed a commercial and settlement treaty with America—her first with a major western power.

Face To Face

Between 1894 and 1898, however, the United States and Japan swung face to face in the Pacific. In 1894-95 Japan defeated China and took Formosa, stepping stone to the rich southwest Pacific. The United States won a war over Spain in 1898, acquiring the Philippines and annexing Hawaii.

During Japan's 1904-05 war with Russia, a sympathetic United States actually floated Japanese war loans. Peace was signed at Portsmouth, N. H., at the invitation of President Theodore Roosevelt. Japan won supreme rights over Korea and authority over Manchuria's great Changchung railway. In 1906 Port Arthur became a Japanese naval station.

This Asiatic anchor planted, Japan made 21 demands upon China in 1915, seeking to further her continental supremacy. Washington objected, recalling Japan's earlier commitment to an "open door" policy in China. Pre-World War I friction also developed as U. S. citizens sought relief from mass immigration of Orientals, but this matter did not come to a head until 1924, when Congress passed the Asiatic Exclusion Act, bitterly denounced by Japan as discriminatory.

Fought With Allies

Yet Japan fought on the Allied side in World War I, and increased her ocean empire by taking over former German islands.

When Japan wrenched Manchuria from the Chinese in 1931, the United States refused to recognize the conquest. Despite vigorous protests by Secretary of State Stimson, the Manchurian drive soon spilled over into Jehol, North China. Japan said she would no no further.

Yet she withdrew from the League of Nations in 1933, after the league condemned this aggression. And in 1935-36 she rejected the London Conference decision of Britain, France and the United States to hold to naval equality unless threatened, then renewing her naval race. Then, on Nov. 25, 1936, Japan signed the anti-Comintern pact with Germany.

Attack Bridge

The United States hoped to prevent widespread warfare after Japanese troops attacked the Chinese at the Marco Polo Bridge July 7, 1937. Secretary Hull offered his "good offices" to help settle the issue. Japan just intensified her campaigns. President Roosevelt clamped the Neutrality Act on both powers, stopping war shipments in U. S. vessels.

In September, 1940, Joseph C. Grew, ambassador to Tokyo, cabled Secretary Hull that German victories, "like strong wine," had gone to Japanese heads, and military factions thought Japan should consolidate its Greater East Asia position while the Reich still was agreeable.

Even before the Franco-German armistice of June, 1940, Japan put pressure on the French in Indo-China. Hull observed it was clear that Japan's leaders were "bent on the conquest by force of all worthwhile territory in the Pacific ocean area."

A blow to the Japanese was passage of the Lend-Lease act in January, 1941, under which President Roosevelt promised "all out aid" to China. From Tokyo, Ambassador Grew reported Japanese plans to attack Pearl Harbor in case of "trouble" with the United States.

Discussions Tense

Discussions between the new Japanese ambassador, Naokuni Nomura, and Secretary Hull became more and more tense as Japanese aggression pushed on. In June, 1941, Hull handed Nomura a formula for peace, containing these points:

Both governments should affirm their national policies as directed toward lasting peace and cooperation; the United States would suggest to China that China and Japan enter peace negotiations, provided Japan first communicate to and discuss with the United States the general terms; mutual trade and commerce agreements would be made; and the two countries should discuss proposed neutralization of the future independent Philippines.

However, Japan's next move was occupation of Indo-China under Vichy French permission. Roosevelt made a futile appeal to stop the move, then froze Japanese assets in the United States.

Japanese Plans Cited

In August, the State Department told the British embassy the Japanese planned to invade the Indian ocean area isolating China and probably move to block Suez and the Cape of Good Hope on the British trade routes. That same month President Roosevelt warned Nomura that "if the Japanese government takes any further steps . . . by force or threat . . . the United States will be compelled to take immediately any and all steps which it may deem necessary . . . for safety and security."

Saburo Kurusu joined Nomura in Washington early in November. The two decried the "encirclement" of Japan and Lend-Lease aid to Chiang Kai-shek as well as the economic blockade. But they made it evident that Japan insisted on a "victor's peace" in China with U. S. assent and continued Japanese occupation. Japanese troops continued to flood Indo-China.

Peace Plea Fails

On December 6 President Roosevelt cabled Emperor Hirohito and asked that peace be preserved. At 7:55 a. m. Honolulu time Sunday, December 7, Japanese carrier planes attacked Pearl Harbor. In Washington, an hour later Nomura and Kurusu called on Secretary Hull with a memorandum. It said the United States had prevented peace in China, had blocked Japan's co-prosperity plan, had shown no conciliation in discussions, had planned war with Germany and Japan, and was party to an anti-Japanese conspiracy with Britain and other countries.

To Nomura and Kurusu Hull snapped: "I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions—infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

At 11 a. m. December 8, Tokyo time (9 p. m., December 7, E.W.T.), the U. S. Embassy at Tokyo received a communication from the Japanese Foreign Minister advising "that there has arisen a state of war between Your Excellency's country and Japan beginning today."

Jap Crown Prince



Japan let the world know that its boy Crown Prince, Akihito (above) was being publicized at home with the Domei news agency reporting that Tokyo papers carried pictures of him and full reports of his activities. This picture was made when Akihito was 5 years old. He is now 11.

First Atomic Bomb Casts Long Shadow



A long shadow is cast across the Jap home island of Honshu as 20,000 foot pillar of smoke billows into the sky over Hiroshima after explosion of first atomic bomb August 6. (AP Wirephoto from USAAF.)

Buckled On 'Chute In Two-Mile Fall

Miami Beach, Fla. (AP)—S-Sgt. Roland W. Parsons of Nescopeck, Pa., grabbed a parachute just before his B-17 blew apart—but he fell two miles before he was able to buckle it on and pull the ripcord.

At the AAF redistribution station here, Parsons told how he found himself in the air, parachute clutched tightly in one hand, after a raid over Brunswick, Germany, on Jan. 30, 1944.

During a fall of some 12,000 feet the radio operator managed to strap and buckle the 'chute to his harness, despite wounds from German cannon fire. It opened perfectly and he landed safely, but he was taken prisoner and spent 15 months in a German prison camp.

The Federal Reserve System was inaugurated in 1914.

Plant Gets $1 For Aiding Atomic Work

Wilmington, Del. (AP)—The E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. was paid one dollar for helping the government develop two plants costing $250,000,000 in furtherance of the atomic bomb project, a report to stockholders revealed today.

W. S. Carpenter, Jr., president, said the firm had insisted that there be no profit and that any patent rights developing out of the project should become the property of the U. S. government.

The government paid the $350,000 needed to engineer, design and construct a small-scale semi-works at the Clinton Engineer Works in Tennessee and to engineer, design, construct and operate a large-scale plant at the Hanford Engineer Works in Washington, Carpenter said.

Says Coal Is Big Problem In Europe

Washington, (AP)—Coal rather than food, says Undersecretary of State Grew, is Europe's basic requirement this winter.

In a radio discussion Saturday night Grew said he believes this country will have to meet the goal set by Secretary of the Interior Ickes to ship 6,000,000 tons of coal to Europe in the next five months. He added that the continent will need a total of 30,000,000 tons.

While terming food essential as temporary relief, Grew added:

"It is not the basic thing. The key to the whole situation—to food and transportation and industry—is coal. The whole European economy is starved for coal."

Lt. Henry J. Fonda Wins Bronze Star

Guam, (AP)—Lt. Henry J. Fonda, film actor before he enlisted in the Navy in August, 1942, has been awarded the Bronze Star medal with a citation for meritorious service as an assistant operations officer and air combat intelligence officer on the staff in a forward area of the central Pacific and in the Marianas.

Fonda was commissioned in July, 1943, and saw duty aboard a destroyer and a seaplane tender.

He is returning to the United States to become master of ceremonies of a new Navy radio program.

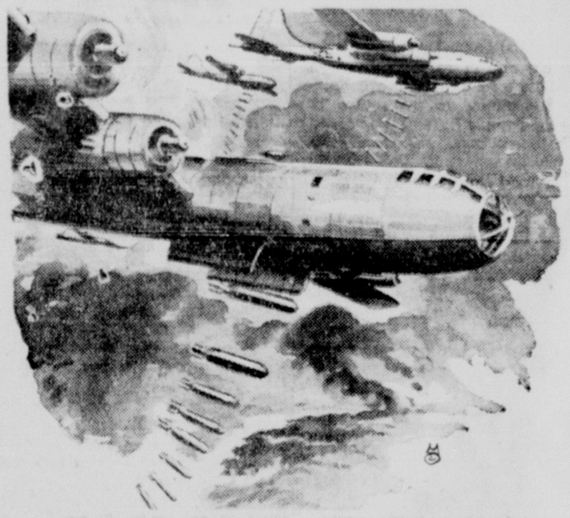


V-J DAY
Means Final
VICTORY

A Day to
Remember
and Give Thanks!

MARY RAMER
BALTIMORE STREET

WE DID IT AGAIN!



Peace Reigns Once More
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"THE GOOD OLD U.S.A."

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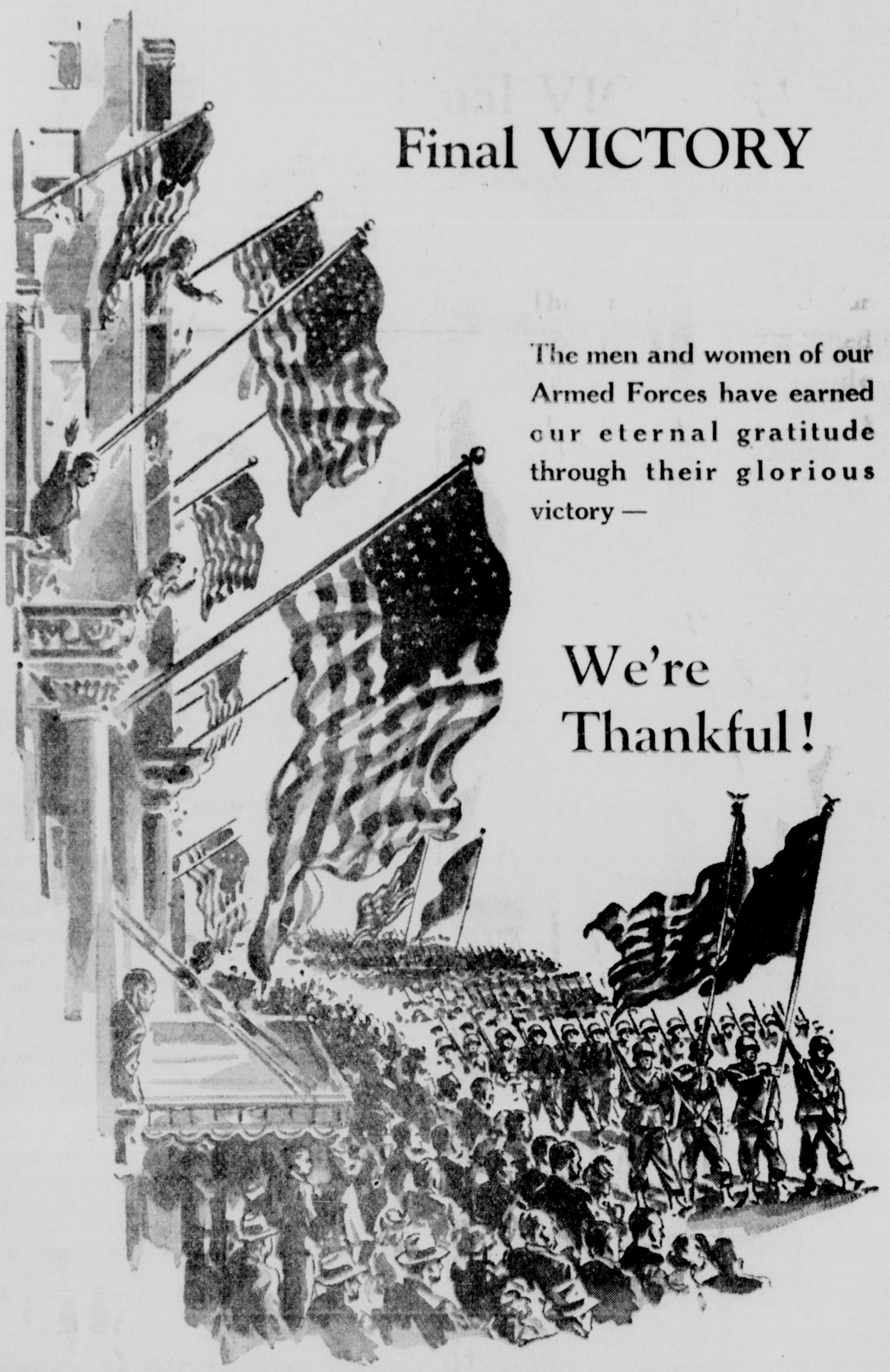


VICTORY

We are thankful that the Light of Freedom can now shine again in all the enslaved Europe and Asia. Peoples can rejoice since their hour of liberation has come and Victory crowns the banners of Free Peoples.

JACOBS BROS GROCERY
Charles Jacobs in Armed Forces William Jacobs, Honorable Discharged Veteran

Final VICTORY



The men and women of our Armed Forces have earned our eternal gratitude through their glorious victory —

We're
Thankful!

Gettysburg Throwing Company
R. E. BERKHEIMER, Manager

NEWSPAPERMEN AND CENSORS IN 'BRUTAL BATTLE'

San Francisco, (AP)—Fresh from Fleet Admiral Nimitz' headquarters on Guam, the overseas mailbag deposits a press release on a baseball game—between war correspondents and press censors.

The censors won 22 to 13 and we quote: "Press censors and war correspondents at this advance headquarters were recovering today (August 4) from one of the war's most brutal conflicts, a softball game on Geiger field.

"The game went the full regulation route of seven innings over the melancholy protests of Mac R. Johnson, of New York, manager for the newspapermen, who in a moment of brilliant inspiration suggested at the end of the fifth inning that the game be called in favor of a meeting at the officers club bar. This happened to be the only time the war correspondents were in the lead.

"Joe Gordon, erstwhile slugger of the New York Yankees and now a member of the B-29 ground forces, stepped up to bat for the correspondents in the third inning. Immediately challenged as a stranger and possible ringer by the censors, he nevertheless was permitted to take one swing at the ball which he lifted in a terrific wallop that would have been impressive even in the stadium north of Manhattan. He was quickly disqualified and benched and his identity revealed. He had been flown in from Saipan for the occasion."

Scribes Couldn't Win

The foregoing is the official version of the contest. But AP Correspondent Morrie Landsberg supplies additional information as follows:

"At least we got Joe Gordon to bat. We introduced him as 'Joe Hollister,' newly arrived correspondent for a Philadelphia newspaper. Nobody said anything until Joe, called in to pinch-hit in the third inning, sent the first ball beyond the playing field. It was foul, unfortunately, and before the pitcher could serve up another one, Joe had been found out. He's an army corporal.

"We made the mistake of letting practically every correspondent get in the lineup at one time or another. The censors—cagey fellows—played the same 10 men."

The correspondents should have known better. They had two strikes on them before the game started. Even if they won the censors could have deleted the score.

To Tell Plan Soon On Returning Men

Kandy, Ceylon (AP)—Details for movement home of American soldiers in the India-Burma theater will be published "a day or so after surrender is signed," the Southeast Asia Command announced.

"Men who have been overseas the longest and who are no longer needed to help liquidate American activities in this part of the world will probably get the breaks as they should," the announcement said. "Some of them should be home for Christmas, perhaps for Thanksgiving, if peace comes now."

British Bestow Honor On Nimitz

Aboard HMS Duke of York, Aug. 10 (Delayed) (AP)—Great Britain today conferred one of its highest honors on American Fleet Admiral Nimitz in a colorful ceremony at which he received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

In recognition of Nimitz's naval leadership in the Pacific, Adm. Sir Bruce Fraser, commander-in-chief of the British Pacific Fleet, himself a knight of the ancient order, presented the gold medallion five pointed star to the American admiral on behalf of King George.

TARAWA RATED ONE OF FINEST DRIVES OF WAR

By LEIF ERICKSON

(By The Associated Press)

The battle for Tarawa was one of the most heroic assaults in Marine Corps history. Victory cost the lives of 931 Marines in 76 hours, but it opened a quickening American offensive on the straightest route across the Pacific to Japan — to Kwajalein, Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

The attack on Tarawa by the Second Marine Division in November, 1943, was the first seaborne assault on a fortified atoll. From the start it was a grim, murderous fight. Until late in the second day, it was more than possible that the Marines might have been driven off Betio island's narrow beach.

In the darkness before dawn of Nov. 20, the Japanese fired the first shots, opening fire with captured British coastal guns brought from Singapore. Shells splashed in the water near the transports.

Silence Big Guns

In 20 minutes, fire from American battleships had silenced the big guns. But the fire had forced the transports to pull back. Their landing craft followed. The hour of assault had to be set back 30 minutes. It was a costly delay.

The first three assault waves made it across the lagoon reef against steadily increasing Japanese machinegun fire.

The fourth wave's landing boats stalled on the reef. By then the Japanese had recovered from the shock of the preparation carrier plane bombing and naval shelling and their automatic weapons fire grew thicker. Those who lived to reach the beach found the first waves crouching for protection behind a four-foot coconut log seawall 20 yards from the water's edge.

At dawn of the second day, after the Eighth Regiment's First Battalion landed on the central beach, the Marines attacked. The Japanese were driven off the airstrip. By noon they were committing suicide with grenades. The Eighth regiment's Second and Third Battalions secured the western end of the island.

On the third day, reinforcements landed on the western beach end of long narrow Betio. This Third Battalion of the Sixth Marines fought down the southern side of the airstrip through clusters of six pillboxes every 100 yards. By night all the airstrip was secure and the enemy was pinned back in Betio's eastern tail.

Betio Secured

On the morning of the fourth day, the drive for the east end of the island was started. It was over in four and a half hours, and shortly thereafter Maj. Gen. Julian Smith, Second Division commander, declared Betio secured. In all 4,800 Japanese were killed. The Marines lost 931 men killed and 2,037 wounded — 2,968 casualties in 76 hours.

While the Marines were winning Tarawa, the 27th Army division's 165th Regiment captured Makin island to the north. The next invasion struck Kwajalein atoll Feb. 1. At the northern end of the atoll, the twin islands of Roi and Namur were taken in 26 hours. Kwajalein island was won in five days.

Even before the Kwajalein assault, the fine Majuro atoll naval anchorage was taken without a fight.

Japs Hold 18,718 Aussie Prisoners

Sydney, Australia (AP) — The Prisoners of War association disclosed that the Japanese hold 18,718 Australian prisoners—one-third in Malaya, one-third in Siam and the rest in Japan proper and the Netherlands Indies.

The status of Italian and German prisoners now in Australia was clarified by Army Minister Frank Forde. He said they could not be repatriated until a peace treaty was signed.

Secretary Byrnes Is Awarded DSM

Washington, (AP)—For his services as War Mobilization director for two and one half years, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes has received from President Truman a Distinguished Service Medal.

Standing in the White House rose garden, the Chief Executive read a citation which said "he did not hesitate to support unpopular measures essential to the successful prosecution of the war."

Standing between the Chief Executive and his wife, the Secretary of State said he appreciated the honor "more than any ever conferred upon me."

Watching the ceremonies were several high government officials and chiefs of the armed services, along with White House employes.

Nazi Leaders's Will Gives Wife Estate

Berlin (AP)—The Berlin Zeitung has published what it said was the last will of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, former Nazi Governor of Occupied Russia and ideological leader of the Nazi movement.

Rosenberg, now awaiting trial on war crimes charges, was seized by a British patrol in a Flensberg hospital last May.

His purported will bequeathed to his wife a palatial residence in Berlin, an agricultural estate in Austria and his accounts in three banks.

Can Harness Atom For Industrial Use

Washington (AP) — Sir James Chadwick, chief British scientist in the atomic bomb project, said today there is a possibility that within about ten years atomic energy can be used for industrial purposes.

The slightly-built Nobel Prize winner, also declared that the atomic bomb is not strictly a British-American secret, asserting that any nation can learn the secret in about five years of experimentation, assuming it has access to the necessary raw materials.

"I think this is a very serious point," he said.

Sir James was chief scientific adviser to the British members of the American-British-Canadian policy committee that developed the bomb that wrecked Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan.

LIVE BALLAST BEAT WIND

(By The Associated Press)

Human ballast, 45,000 pounds of it, saved a little escort carrier from toppling over during a 70-mile-an-hour typhoon in the western Pacific in 1944. Three-hundred sailors shifted over the decks for 18 hours to balance the wave-rocked ship.

MERCY SHIP STRUCK

(By The Associated Press)

Twenty-nine Americans were killed and 34 others hurt in the first reported Japanese attack on a U.S. hospital ship. They were aboard the U.S.S. Comfort, struck by a suicide plane off Okinawa in April, 1945. The Navy mercy ship was unarmed and brightly lighted.

The earliest railroads in the United States were built of wooden rails capped with thin strips of iron to provide a running surface for the wheels.

GROUND CREWS TOOK PRIDE IN THEIR "BABIES"

By ROBBIN COONS

Iwo Jima, (AP)—When Mustang fighters took off on a mission, their ground crews lined the runways. Each grease-monkey and armor man knows that his job was done for the time—then it was up to the pilot and the plane.

Afterward, gathered in the Red Cross tent for coffee, the ground crews sat around for a while, but at the first sound of a returning plane they were outside to try to spot which one had "aborted," or been forced back. When they found out, the ground crew of that one was in for some ribbing. His "baby" hasn't made the grade.

Because each crew chief worked regularly on the same plane, he took more than average pride in that "baby"—and he was usually first on the line to find out what went wrong.

All Well Trained

Each Mustang was serviced by one crew chief, responsible for maintenance, and one armor man, who kept the guns and ammunition at par.

Few of the ground crewmen were frustrated pilots. All came from a year or more of ground training before being assigned a plane. Most of them were content to keep the planes in shape for others to fly.

M./Sgt. Amil V. Wittenberger, of Jamestown, Mo., a squadron line chief (foreman over crew chiefs), might have been a flyer except that he's an only child and so deferred to his parents' objections. He used to work in the Missouri state highway department and expects to return there, though he might be interested, he says in aviation engineering.

Too Tall To Fly

Let's make the acquaintance of a crew picked at random. Here they are: Staff Sgt. Harold R. Beveridge, of Oakland, Calif., crew chief of the Mustang "Miss French," and his armor man, Sgt. Peter P. Rainone, of Newark, N. J.

The "Miss French" was regularly piloted by Lt. Jack A. Kelsey, of Tampa, Fla. Beveridge met Kelsey when both were training at Lakeland, Fla., so their assignment to "Miss French" was a reunion. Beveridge, who looks like a movie version of a fighter pilot—tall, good-looking, poised, was one of the ground crewmen who wanted to be a pilot. He once served on the crew of a B-25, but as a fighter candidate —"the flight surgeon saw how tall I was and took me out," he says.

Proud of Pilot

He's six feet three, just right for a basketball center but too long for a Mustang cockpit. Beveridge finished high school before joining up and intends to go to college after the war. At 23 he's been in service nearly three years.

Rainone, also 23, was an apprentice machinist in Newark, had a job molding plastics for three years, and wants to go back to it after the war. He tried for an aerial gunner's spot, lost out becuse of eyesight tests—and is just as glad.

"I flew up here from Guam—and didn't like it," he says.

They're both proud of "their" pilot. Kelsey has credit for one Japanese plane, and also holds the Iwo record for time on a single Mustang flight—nine hours, 30 minutes, helping to save a downed flier off Japan, for which exploit he was nominated for a DFC.

The only bird known to have slit eye pupils is the black skimmer.

WE REVERENTLY JOIN IN THE TRIBUTE TO OUR VICTORIOUS ARMED FORCES AND PRAY FOR A PERMANENT PEACE.

Green Gables Esso Station

C. L. BUTT, Proprietor

VICTORY



The Answer to Our Prayers - - -

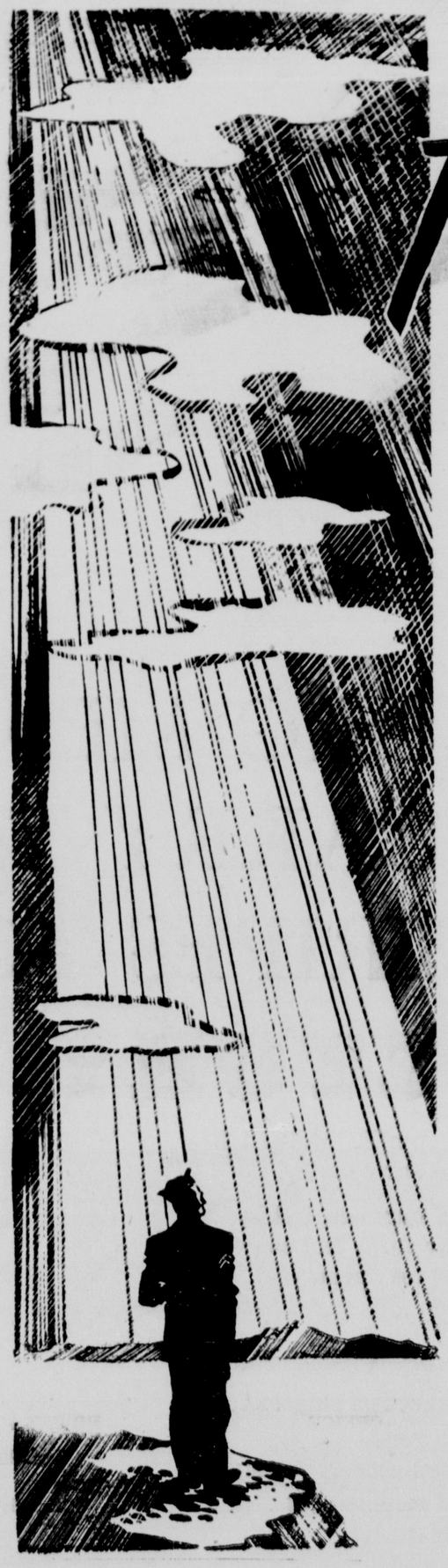
WE HAVE PRAYED that the terrible world conflict would end — and it has. We are thankful beyond words.

WE ARE THANKFUL that additional precious lives will not be lost with a longer war. We are thankful that all the suffering has not been in vain.

THIS VICTORY DAY we pray that we will have a permanent and lasting PEACE.

I. H. Crouse & Sons

LITTLESTOWN, PA.



PEACE Again

OUR V-J DAY THANKS . . .

The war in Japan is won. Millions of fine men, women and children have suffered and died in order that the remaining peoples of the world should have another chance to work out their salvation. This is a day on which every American can be proud and grateful. Proud that our free land was indeed "the arsenal of democracy." Grateful that Victory throughout the world is the end for Japan.

When VICTORY is announced officially, the F and T RESTAURANT will close immediately and remain closed all the following day, except, if it falls on a Saturday, we will then be closed all day Sunday and Monday.

THE F & T RESTAURANT

GEORGE LAZOS, Prop.

YORK ST. GETTYSBURG, PA.



THANK YOU . . . .

MEN OF OUR ARMED FORCES

There are no adequate words
to express our deep appreciation,
so we can only say, very humbly . . .
THANK YOU.

AERO OIL COMPANY

NEW OXFORD, PA.

CARRIERS MORE THAN MATCH FOR JAP'S ISLANDS

By RICHARD TOMPKINS

(By The Associated Press)

American aircraft carriers, new to war before the attack on Pearl Harbor, emerged as one of the most powerful offensive weapons in the campaign against Japan. As the spearhead of every naval striking force the flattops, shepherding fighters and bombers, revolutionized amphibious warfare.

Carrier forces proved effective on both sides. But America's Fighting Ladies finally neutralized the enemy's sea-air power and went on to attack island bases and the Japanese homeland almost at leisure.

The damage our carriers caused and their ability to stand punishment and to increase the range of air combat by thousands of miles convinced naval experts that they were indispensable to victory.

Core Of Defense

Carriers were the core of the mighty task forces that roared across the Pacific deep. They were self-sufficient, with vast stores of high octane gasoline, large magazines of aerial bombs and torpedoes, replacement planes and pilots, and every other means of maintenance.

The carrier plane had four main missions: to search out and attack the enemy fleet, help protect its own fleet from attack, serve as a strategic air force in attacking enemy bases and installations, and finally to operate as a tactical air force, strafing and bombing the enemy in support of ground troops.

Flattops provided new uses for the battleship, whose guns protected the lightly armored carriers. On the offensive the battleship delivered the heavy blows after carrier planes had neutralized the enemy air force.

Moreover, while carrier dive bombers were pin-pointing enemy targets the battleships loosed hundreds of shells to devastate the general area of the targets.

Won Hard Way

Because they never before had been tested in the ordeal of war, carriers had to prove their value the hard way.

In 1941 the navy had only seven of them and four of these—the Lexington, Yorktown, Hornet and Wasp—were lost in the first year. In the early days many critics at home contended that flattops were easy pickings for land-based planes. It seemed a foolhardy business to try to match these flat, vulnerable targets with "unsinkable aircraft carriers"—the scores of key Pacific islands on which the Japanese had hoisted their flag.

But sea-going airfields were vital to the navy's plans. After Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey, Jr., demonstrated he could send a carrier force against entrenched enemy positions and come back the winner, and after the first big naval battles were fought by carrier planes without contact by the main bodies of the fleets, not much doubt remained in public mind that the Fighting Lady was destined to be queen of the seas.

America built more and more of them. By the end of 1943 some 50 carriers of all types were in service. That number was to grow steadily and by 1945 the navy would be able to count almost a hundred, many of them in the 45,000-ton class, heavily-armed and capable of carrying heavier bombers than ever before.

Opened Road Back

The actions in which carriers participated became almost a roll call of progress in the Pacific.

Carrier planes turned back the Japanese fleet in the critical battles at Coral Sea and Midway. One U. S. official credited them with saving Guadalcanal when America's hopes for a comeback hinged on that little island. Flattops were also a big factor in the retaking of Attu and Kiska.

They became the spearheads of invasion—softening up enemy installations, clearing airfields of Japanese planes, shielding the beachheads as Yank troops moved in, and holding off enemy attempts to bring in reinforcements.

By late 1943 they could go where they pleased, daring the enemy to fight. They slashed at Marcus Island, 1,000 miles from Tokyo; ripped the Gilbert and Marshalls islands for the invasion parties; moved across and up the Pacific, raking the Carolines, Marianas and Bonnis and striking right into the Japanese homelands.

Blast The Way

In 1944 major carrier-based operations were built around the stupendous "Task Force 58," under the command of Adm. Marc A. Mitscher. This fast and mighty armada had perhaps 20 carriers, protected by battleships, cruisers and other warships of the fleet.

With its ultra-modern system of seaborne supply, whereby huge sea trains could deliver fuel, food and necessary equipment far from land bases, the task force was kept in trim and battle readiness.

The first announced strikes of Mitscher's Mighties in a swing around the Marianas and Bonin islands in June and July, 1944, netted sensational results. Carrier planes sank 32 enemy ships, damaged 37 others and destroyed 767 planes; the U. S. loss was 157 planes and only three ships damaged slightly.

That was merely a preview of what was to come. Before long carrier task force planes under Mitscher and Adm. John S. McCain would be sweeping over Tokyo, smashing remnants of the Japanese navy in the enemy's inland waters and lording it over the seas right up to Hirohito's palace.

Col. Roosevelt Put On Inactive Status

Los Angeles, (AP)—Col. James Roosevelt of the Marine Corps has been released to inactive status by order of navy doctors who said that combat fatigue had aggravated a recurring stomach disorder, necessitating a complete rest.

The 38-year-old son of the former President was admitted to the naval hospital in San Diego several weeks ago for rest and diagnosis. He is now on terminal leave at his Beverly Hills home.

Col. Roosevelt was non-committal on his future plans.

GETTING OKAY FOR PACIFIC TOUGH AFFAIR

By HAL BOYLE

En Route to General MacArthur's Headquarters, (AP)—They send you to the Pacific battle areas on an assembly line basis.

Getting to the European war was a kindergarden spelling bee compared to the complicated initiation you have to pass through before the army okays you for a flight over the blue waters that lead to Manila.

And even with Hirohito's front office boys tossing in the sponge, there is no easing of the entrance examinations. When they finally do let down the bars, you know you have convinced the Air Transport Command that your heart is pure and none of your relatives ever sold opium to elderly lepers.

The west coast embarkation airfield from which I left has become a great crossroads. Daily hundreds of men returning from the Pacific zones jostle elbows at the long information counter with hundreds of others just going out. The new boys are thankful in most cases to be so late.

Health Lecture

Everyone leaving for the Pacific gets a free health lecture, a dental checkup, a brief physical examination and inoculations against smallpox, typhus, cholera and typhoid. Going west you don't get jabbed for yellow fever, something of a relief because after so long your arm gets allergic to needle digs. They have also given up anti-tetanus "booster" shots.

"We don't give them anymore now unless a man has been wounded," a doctor said.

The health lecture was given by Capt. Alfred Gross, a young Miami Beach, Fla., physician. He described with great gusto some of the more spectacular diseases ahead for the unwary soldier who eats off his army post. Soon the captain had his G. I. audience squirming in their seats.

Advises Hobby

Advising each man to develop a personal hobby of some kind to occupy his spare time and save him from boredom and mental depression, Capt. Gross discouraged overseas romances by observing pleasantly:

"Don't kiss the native girls either. You may end up with tuberculosis of the windpipe if you do."

The captain also suggested each man drink five full glasses of water before entering the plane.

"That's in case you have to ditch your plane at sea," he said cheerfully. "You'll last thirty-six hours longer than if you hadn't saturated your tissues with water."

Staggering weakly from the horrors of the health lecture, overseas candidates dealt next with the personal affairs officer, who informed them he would be glad to fix pay allotments and draw up their wills and last testaments. This drew a laugh from most boys who said all they had to give anybody was their time.

After a few more stops in the assembly line we ended up before one of nature's true cynics—the supply sergeant. In this case it was Sgt. Paul J. Patti, 33, of 8701, Bay Sixteen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., whose job is to outfit you with equipment essential in the Pacific.

Requests Similar

"I've outfitted thousands of guys here in the last nine months," he said, "and they all try to draw two things: a pair of those hotshot pilot's sunglasses and a wristwatch. You'd think that was all they need to fight a war."

He handed me a knife, canteen, bottle of water purifying tablets, some mosquito repellent and a can of insect powder.

"I don't suppose—" I ventured.

"I knew you'd ask, too," said Sgt. Patti reproachfully. "No, you can't have any pilot's sunglasses and no wristwatch either. What does time mean in the Pacific anyway?"

Would Give Million To Get Hitler Alive

Poplarville, Miss., (AP)—Sen. Bilbo said recently he will introduce a measure in Congress when it reconvenes offering a million dollar reward to anyone capturing Hitler alive.

Expressing doubt that Hitler is dead, Bilbo said his bill would also grant immunity from prosecution as a war criminal to any person aiding in the capture of Hitler.

Japan is normally the world's leading fish-catcher and consumer.



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